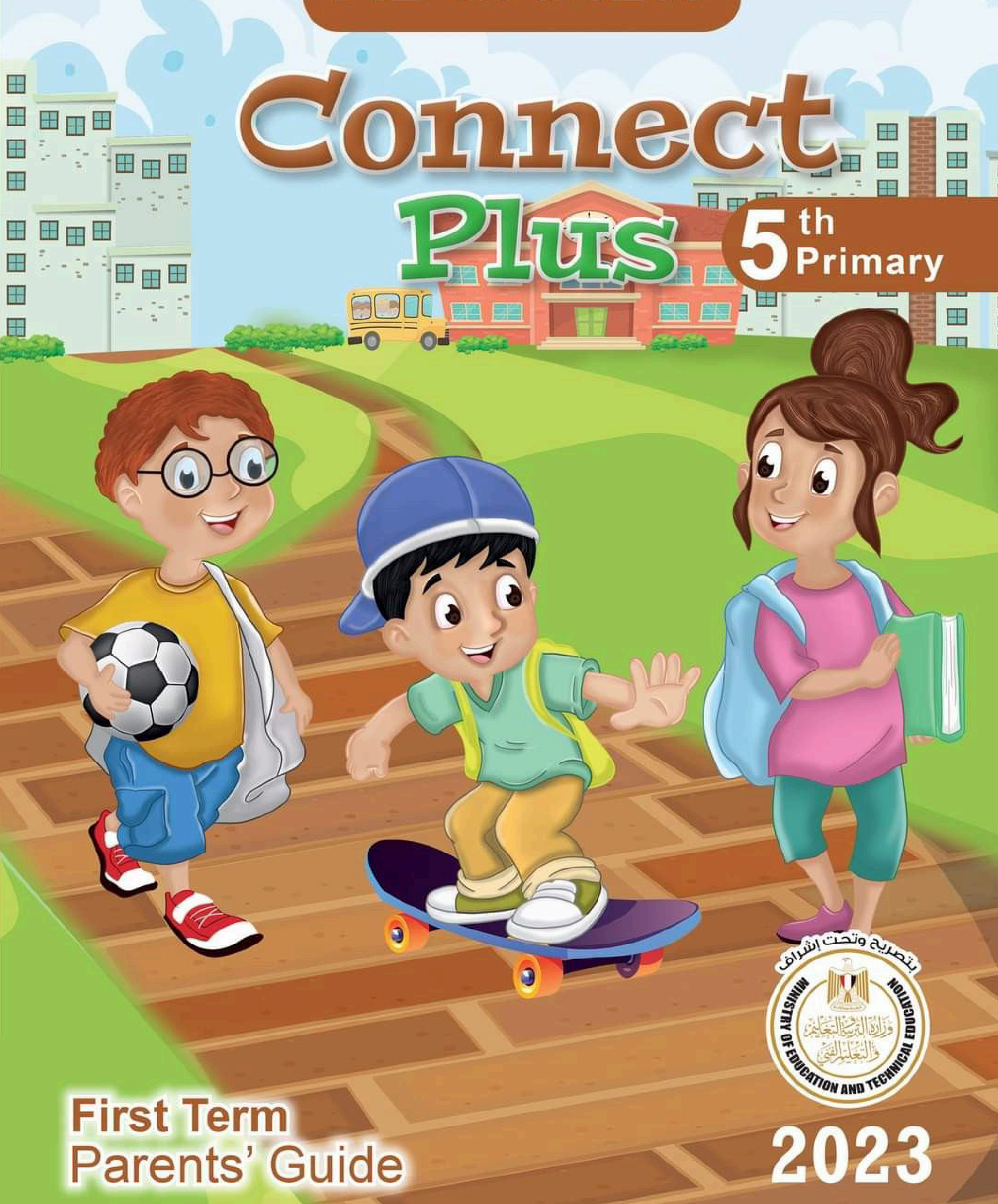
AL-BAHER


Connect
Plus
5th Primary
بتصريح وتحت إشراف
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION
وزارة التربية والتعليم والتعليم الفني
First Term
Parents' Guide
2023

Unit 1 Life in my world



Wadi el Gemal National Park

In this unit students will ...

- understand a story about a visit to a marine ecosystem.
- understand and use relative clauses.
- read and understand a story about a mangrove ecosystem.
- listen to and understand an interview with a wildlife photographer.
- understand and use abstract nouns.
- use linking words to write about how to stay healthy.
- read and understand a story about a grassland ecosystem.
- revise and use will, can, might, must, can't for predictions, offers, possibility, and obligation.



Lesson (1) A GREAT TRIP!

Listen and say.



desert
صحراء

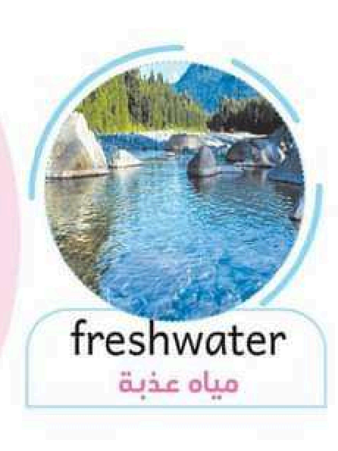


forest
غابة



marine
بحري





freshwater
مياه عذبة



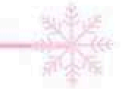
rainforest
غابة مطيرة



grassland
أرض عشبية

Help your child identify different ecosystems.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على الأنظمة البيئية المختلفة.





Extra vocabulary

storm	عاصفة	trip	رحلة
area	منطقة	South Sinai	جنوب سيناء
thick	سميك	shallow	ضحل (غيرعميق)
salt water	مياه مالحة	illnesses	أمراض
diseases	أمراض	community	مجتمع
butterflies	فراشات	mangrove forests	غابات المانجروف
species	أنواع / فصائل	soil	تربة
roots	جذور	carbon dioxide	ثاني أكسيد الكربون

Important expressions and prepositions

along the coast	بامتداد الساحل	interact with	يتفاعل مع
grow out of ...	ينمو من ...	high out of	أعلى من ....
safe home for	موطن آمن لـ	species of	أنواع من ....
living things	كائنات حية	Nabq National Park	حديقة نبق الوطنية
non-living things	كائنات غير حية	global warming	الاحتباس الحراري

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
arrive	يصل	arrived	arrived
protect	يحمي	protected	protected
interact	يتفاعل	interacted	interacted
survive	يبقى على قيد الحياة	survived	survived

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
fight	يقاتل / يحارب	fought	fought
grow	ينمو	grew	grown

Help your child identify these words.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.



Listen and read.

Our school trip to Nabq National Park by Heba Osman

Nabq is a very big National Park in South Sinai. Along the coast here, there are 4.8 kilometers of mangrove forest, which is the largest in the Red Sea. We went there to learn why mangrove forests are so important for the marine ecosystem.

When we arrived at the beach, we saw trees growing out of the sea! Most trees can't grow in salt water, but mangrove trees can. They have amazing roots which grow high out of the water. These roots help them get oxygen. When I touched the trees leaves, they felt very thick[1]. These special leaves stop the plants losing water when it's very hot.

We learned that mangrove trees help the environment in many ways. Mangrove trees protect[2] the non-living things[3] and the living things[4] in the marine ecosystem. When there are storms, their deep roots stop the sand washing away. The forests are also a safe home for many animals.

Hundreds of different kinds of fish, birds, insects, and other animals live in the mangrove forests. We could see many little fish swimming in the shallow water among the roots of the trees, where bigger fish and other animals couldn't catch them. That is how mangrove trees help young fish survive[5].

1. سميك	2. يحمي	3. الكائنات غير الحية	4. الكائنات الحية	5. يبقى على قيد الحياة

Help your child read about a visit to a marine ecosystem.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ عن زيارة إلى نظام بيئي بحري.

The leaves of the mangrove trees take four times more carbon dioxide from the air than other kinds of trees. Mangrove trees help us with global warming.

We also saw small yellow flowers on the mangrove trees. There were a lot of bees and other insects on them. Bees make a special honey[6] from the mangrove flowers. People say mangrove honey helps fight some illnesses[7] and diseases.

What I liked most about the mangroves was seeing all the different species making a community. The plants, animals, and insects all interact[8] with each other to survive. I've never seen so many different species of butterflies[9]! It was a great day.

6. عسل 7. أمراض 8. يتفاعل 9. فراشات

Answer the following questions:

1. How much carbon dioxide do mangrove leaves take?

....

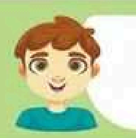
2. Why do plants, animals, and insects interact with each other?

....

☑ What lives in different ecosystems?

Ecosystem	Living things	Non-living things
Desert	camels, lizards, foxes	sand
rainforest	insects, snakes, monkeys	soil
marine	fish, coral reefs	rocks, water
grassland	grass, lions	soil

Help your child read about a visit to a marine ecosystem.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ عن زيارة إلى نظام بيئي بحري.



Activities

1 Listen and choose the correct answer.

1. Nabq National Park is in South (London - Sinai - Alexandria - Port Said).
2. Along the coast, there are 4.8 kilometres of (orange - apple - mango - mangrove) forest.
3. Mangrove forests are so important for the (marine - freshwater - desert - forest) ecosystem.
4. Mangrove trees can grow in (salt - cold - fresh - hot) water.

2 Read and complete the dialog with words from the box.

marine - fish - trip - Sinai

Ali : Hi Sara. Where did you go yesterday?

Sara : I went on a school 1) .... to Nabq National Park.

Ali : Where is Nabq National Park?

Sara : It is in South 2) ....

Ali : Why did you go there?

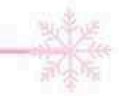
Sara : To learn why mangrove forests are so important for the 3) .... ecosystem.

Ali : What are some of the living things in a marine ecosystem?

Sara : Hundreds of different kinds of 4) .... , birds, insects and other animals.

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.





3 Choose the correct word.

1. The mangrove forest is the (smallest - tallest - shortest - largest) in the Red Sea.
2. Mangrove trees are so (bad - awful - important - helpless) for the marine ecosystem.
3. Mangrove leaves are very (thin - thick - slim - fat).
4. Mangrove trees help young fish to (eat - survive - swim - sleep).
5. Bees make a special (sugar - sugarcane - honey - milk) from the mangrove flowers.
6. In an ecosystem, living things (go - watch - interact - run) with non-living things.
7. Animals and plants are (living - non-living - lively - lives) things.
8. Mangrove trees are special because they can grow in (fresh - salt - muddy - cold) water.
9. Mangrove forests (kill - protect - damage - destroy) the marine ecosystem.
10. The leaves of mangrove trees take more (carbon dioxide - oxygen - nitrogen - water) from the air than other trees.
11. Mangrove honey helps fight some (people - illnesses - viruses - medicines) and diseases.
12. The plants, animals, and insects (interact - protect - damage - save) with each other to survive.

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.





4 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. trees - survive - Mangrove - fish - young - help - .

....

2. plants - the animals - An ecosystem - an area - in - is - and - all - .

....

3. thick - leaves - are - Mangrove - very - .

....

5 Read the passage then answer the questions.

An ecosystem is all the animals and plants in an area. The ecosystem can be as small as a pond or as big as a forest. In an ecosystem, living things such as plants and animals interact with non-living things such as water, rocks, and soil. The different species in an ecosystem make a community, and they all need each other to survive.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. The ecosystem can be as big as a (forest - lake - sea - river).
2. Living things are things such as plants and (rocks - soil - water - animals).

B) Answer the following questions.

3. What is an ecosystem? ....
4. Why do the different species in an ecosystem need each other?

....

6 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

The mangrove forests

Guiding words:

(important - marine ecosystem - salt water - roots - thick)

....

....



LANGUAGE

Relative Clauses جمل الوصل

Usage

To describe a noun. تستخدم لوصف اسم.

Relative pronouns ضمائر الوصل

who الذي / التي (للعاقل)

We use "who" for people.

e.g. I have a friend who lives in the Sinai Peninsula.

e.g. We met a man who works in a garden.

which الذي / التي (لغير العاقل)

We use "which" for things.

e.g. Malak has a book which is about plants in the Sinai Peninsula.

where حيث (للمكان)

We use "where" for places.

e.g. We learned a lot about the area where they live.

لاحظ:

الفرق بين (اسم المكان والاسم الغير عاقل)

اسم المكان: يعبر عن نشاط نقوم به داخل المكان.

لكن الاسم الغير عاقل: لا يعبر عن نشاط نقوم به داخل المكان.

This is the shop where I buy my needs. هنا (الشراء) نشاط داخل المحل.

This is the shop which opens very early. هنا (فتح المحل) ليس نشاط نقوم به داخله.

Help your child understand and use relative clauses.
ساعد طفلك أن يفهم ويستخدم جمل الوصل.



Rewriting Corner

Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets.

1. Hazem is Adam's cousin. He lives in the Sinai Peninsula. (who)

⇨ Hazem is Adam's cousin who lives in the Sinai Peninsula.

2. They live in a village. It is near Mount Sinai. (which)

⇨ They live in a village which is near Mount Sinai.

3. They visited a wadi. They saw some animals there. (where)

⇨ They visited a wadi where they saw some animals.

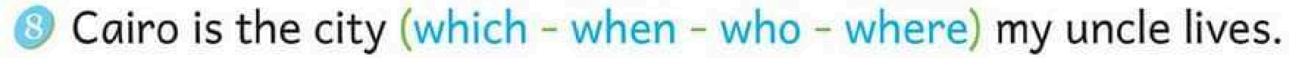


Activities

1 Choose the correct word.

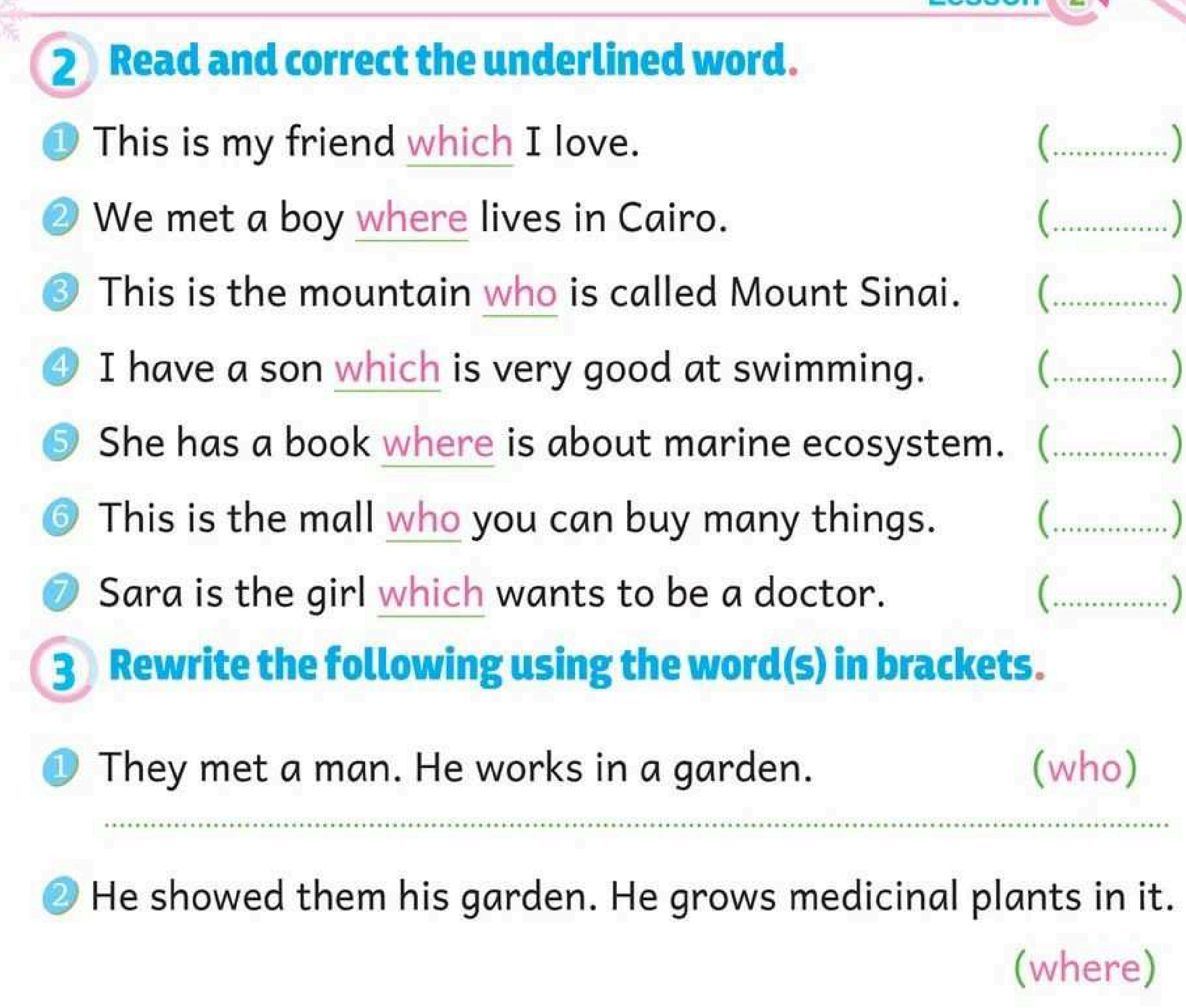
1. Do you remember my cousin Ali (where - which - what - who) lives in the Sinai Peninsula?
2. We learned a lot about the area (whose - who - where - which) they live.
3. They live close to a mountain (who - which - where - when) is called Mount Sinai.
4. I have another cousin (what - which - where - who) lives near a wadi.
5. A wadi is an ecosystem (where - which - who - whose) is normally dry.
6. We met a man (who - whose - which - where) works in a garden.
7. I have a friend (where - who - which - when) lives in Alexandria.





8. Cairo is the city (which - when - who - where) my uncle lives.
9. Mona always gives us figs (who - whose - which - where) are from her garden.
10. These are the boys (where - who - when - which) are very good at science.
11. This is the store (where - who - which - whose) you can buy some sweet oranges.
12. This is a medicinal plant (where - who - which - what) is good for tired people.
13. Do you know my aunt (which - where - who - whose) lives in New York?
14. I know a nice place (which - where - who - when) we can go for a holiday.
15. Younis is a boy (which - where - who - whose) wants to be a scientist.
16. Malak has a book (where - which - who - when) is about medicinal plants in the Sinai Peninsula.
17. Do you know the house (which - that - who - where) my grandparents live?
18. I have a friend (who - which - where - when) is very good at tennis.
19. This is the house (when - where - who - which) I was born.
20. I have a sister (who - which - where - when) is very kind.

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



2 Read and correct the underlined word.

1. This is my friend which I love. (..............)
2. We met a boy where lives in Cairo. (..............)
3. This is the mountain who is called Mount Sinai. (..............)
4. I have a son which is very good at swimming. (..............)
5. She has a book where is about marine ecosystem. (..............)
6. This is the mall who you can buy many things. (..............)
7. Sara is the girl which wants to be a doctor. (..............)

3 Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets.

1. They met a man. He works in a garden. (who)

   ....

2. He showed them his garden. He grows medicinal plants in it. (where)

   ....

3. Ashraf is my friend. He lives near the Red Sea. (who)

   ....

4. Summer is the season. It comes after spring. (which)

   ....

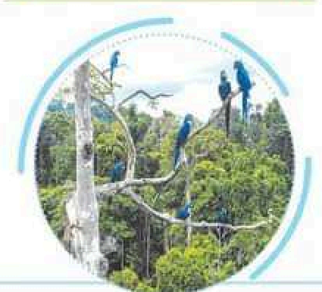
5. A wadi is a place. Desert animals look for food in it. (where)

   ....

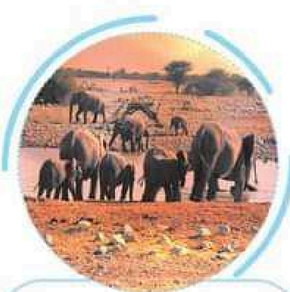


Lesson (3) A RAINFOREST ECOSYSTEM

Key vocabulary



Amazon rainforest canopy
مظلة غابات الأمازون المطيرة



wildlife
الحياة البرية



a custard apple
تفاحة الكاسترد (سفرجل هندى)



photographer
مصور فوتوغرافى



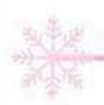
exhibition
معرض

Conjugation of verbs

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
cut down	يقطع	cut down	cut down
learn	يتعلم	learned / learnt	learned / learnt
show	يبين / يوضح	showed	shown

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.



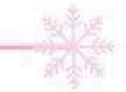


Main Points

1. Malak Habib has been to the Amazon rainforest.
   زارت ملك حبيب غابات الأمازون المطيرة.
2. The Amazon rainforest is a very important ecosystem.
   تُعد غابات الأمازون المطيرة نظامًا بيئيًا هامًا جدًا.
3. All the living things in the rainforest need each other.
   تحتاج جميع الكائنات الحية في الغابة المطيرة إلى بعضها البعض.
4. Custard apple trees help many animals survive.
   تساعد أشجار تفاح الكاسترد الكثير من الحيوانات في البقاء على قيد الحياة.
5. The animals take the trees seeds to other parts of the forest.
   تنقل الحيوانات بذور الأشجار إلى أجزاء أخرى من الغابة.
6. All the parts of the forest ecosystem interact.
   تتفاعل جميع أجزاء النظام البيئي للغابات مع بعضها البعض.
7. People are cutting down the trees, so the monkeys will lose their homes and food.
   يقوم الناس بقطع الأشجار، لذلك سوف تفقد القرود موطنهم وطعامهم.

Help your child learn about the Amazon rainforest.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعلم عن غابة الأمازون المطيرة.





Parts of speech

Noun

a word that is the name of a person, place, thing or idea.

Ahmed - Egypt - cat - goal - luck

Adjective

a word that describes a noun.

happy - funny - beautiful - lucky

Adjective		Abstract noun	
beautiful	جميل	beauty	جمال
patient	صبور	patience	صبر
lucky	محظوظ	luck	حظ
successful	ناجح	success	نجاح

Study the following:

- I wanted to show people the beauty of the Amazon rainforest.
- You need to have a lot of patience.
- Luck is also quite important.
- He doesn't want to wait because he isn't a patient person.
- They weren't lucky that day. They didn't see any wild animals.
- Malak's exhibition was a great success.

Help your child identify nouns and adjectives.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على الأسماء والصفات.



1 Listen and complete.

نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب

1. The Amazon rainforest is a very important ....
2. All the .... in the rainforest need each other.
3. Custard apple trees help many animals ....
4. The animals take the trees .... to other parts of the forest.

2 Read and complete the dialog with words from the box.

photographer - can - Custard apple - ecosystem

Student : Hello, 1) .... I ask you a few questions?

Malak : Yes, of course.

Student : What do you do?

Malak : I'm a wildlife 2) .... I like to take photos of the forests.

Student : What's the rainforest?

Malak : It is a very important 3) ....

Student : What are the most important trees there?

Malak : 4) .... trees.

3 Choose the correct word.

1. Fares doesn't want to wait because he isn't a (patience - patient - success - beauty) person.
2. There is so much (beauty - beautiful - success - successful) in the Amazon rainforest.
3. My grandad doesn't have the (patience - patient - beauty - beautiful) to learn about computers.

4. Malak's exhibition was a great (successful - success - lucky - beautiful) .
5. They weren't (luck - lucky - beauty - success) that day. They didn't see any wild animals.
6. I wanted to show people the (success - beauty - luck - patience) of the Amazon rainforest.
7. You need to have a lot of (patience - successful - lucky - patient).
8. People are cutting (in - on - down - at) the trees.
9. The Amazon rainforest is a very important (ecosystem - river - desert - system).
10. The animals take the trees (stems - leaves - roots - seeds) to other parts of the forest.

4 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. cut down - What - happens - when - people - the rainforest - trees - in - ?

....

2. important - very - The Amazon rainforest - a - is - ecosystem - .

....

3. is - Luck - important - also - quite - .

....

4. a - is - success - exhibition - Your - great - .

....

5. to - You - have - need - patience - a lot of - .

....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



5 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Malak is a wildlife photographer. She has been to the Amazon rainforest. She wanted to learn more about the Amazon rainforst, because a lot of people are cutting down the trees.

The Amazon rainforst is a very important ecosystem. All the living things in the rainforest need each other. Custard apple trees help many animals survive. The animals take the trees seeds to other parts of the forest. Malak wanted to show people how all the parts of the forest ecosystem interact.

A) Read and write (T) True or (F) False.

1. The Amazon rainforest isn't important. ( )
2. All the living things in the rainforest need each other. ( )
3. People cut down the Amazon rainforest trees. ( )

B) Answer the following questions.

4. What does Malak do?

....

5. What did Malak want to show people?

....

6 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

The Amazon rainforest

Guiding words:

(important - ecosystem - living things - custard apple trees - trees seeds - interact)

....

....

....

....

....



STORY: IN THE MANGROVE TREE

Listen and repeat.



Definitions

worried	You feel unhappy because you're thinking about problems or things that could happen. قَلِق
surprised	Something happens and you didn't think it would happen. مندهش
confused	You find it difficult to understand something. مشوش / متحير

Conjugation of verbs

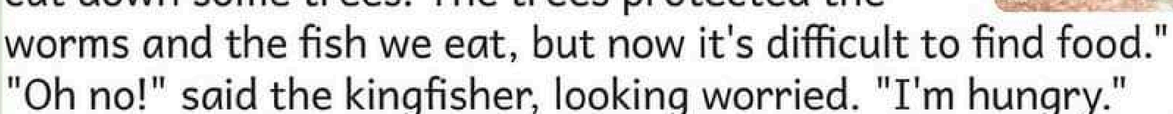
Present		Past	P.P
fly	يطير	flew	flown
sit	يجلس	sat	sat
come out	يخرج من	came out	come out
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
bring	يحضر	brought	brought

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Read and listen to the story.

In the mangrove tree

A kingfisher[1] was visiting her old friend, the lizard, in a mangrove tree. She flew down and sat next to the lizard. "You look sad," said the kingfisher to the lizard. "What's the matter?" "People came and cut down some trees. The trees protected the



worms and the fish we eat, but now it's difficult to find food." "Oh no!" said the kingfisher, looking worried. "I'm hungry."
Suddenly, a dugong[2] came up out of the sea.
"Hello Dugong!" said the lizard, surprised[3]. "Hello Lizard. Hello Kingfisher. I have some bad news," said the dugong."What is it? Are the people back again?" asked the kingfisher."Yes, they are. Can't you hear them?" replied the dugong. The lizard and the kingfisher listened carefully. They heard trucks and people shouting.
"Oh no. How many more mangrove trees are they going to cut down?" cried the lizard.
At that moment, the animals heard a buzzing sound.
There were three bees buzzing around the tree. One of the bees flew close to the other animals and said, "The people are not going to cut down more trees. They are going to plant other mangrove trees. They understand that they made a mistake. They have learned that the mangrove trees are important, so they're planting new ones. They brought us here to help the trees grow."
"How will you help the trees grow?" asked the dugong, confused.
"We carry pollen[4] from one plant or tree to another and that helps them to make seeds," explained the bee.
"So, is life going to get better here?" asked the kingfisher. "Yes, it is," replied the bee, smiling.
"Good!" said the lizard and the kingfisher together.
"We're hungry!"

1. طائر الرفراف 2. الأطوم 3. مندهش 4. حبوب اللقاح

Help your child read the story.

ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ القصة.



1 Listen and complete.

نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب

1. A .... was visiting her old friend, the lizard, in a mangrove tree.
2. The lizard looks ....
3. People came and .... some trees.
4. It's difficult for .... to find food.

2 Choose the correct word.

1. The trees (damage - protect - destroy - kill) the animals food.
2. The animals can't find enough (trees - food - water - juice) to eat.
3. (Worried - Surprised - Hungry - Funny) is to feel unhappy.
4. (Bored - Surprised - Thirsty - Hungry) means something happens and you didn't think it would happen.
5. (Confused - Worried - Intersted - Confused) means you find it difficult to understand something.

3 Read and match.

1	"You look sad.	a	enough food to eat.
2	Surprised means	b	bees to help the trees grow.
3	The animals can't find	c	something happens and you didn't think it would happen.
4	The people brought the	d	What's the matter?"

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

The kingfisher visited her friend, the lizard, in a mangrove tree. The lizard was sad. She explained that when the people came to the mangrove forest, they cut down the trees. After that, it was difficult for the lizard to find food to eat. Dugong told his friends the kingfisher and the lizard that the people were back. They could hear trucks and people shouting. The animals were worried. Then they heard some bees buzzing around the tree. A bee told the animals what was happening. The people learned that the trees were important, and that they were part of the ecosystem.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. The lizard was (happy - excited - sad - surprised).
2. The animals could (listen - watch - see - hear) trucks and people shouting.

B) Answer the following questions.

3. Where does the lizard live?

....

4. Why was it difficult for the lizard to find food?

....

5 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. says - The dugong - that - are - the people - back - .

....

2. you - the trees - How - help - will - grow - ?

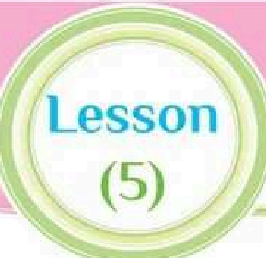
....

3. came - down - trees - some - People - and - cut - .

....

4. part - Mangrove - are - trees - the ecosystem - of - .

....



I HAVE A HEALTHY HEART

Key vocabulary

heart	قلب	blood	دم
arteries	شرايين	oxygen	أكسجين
veins	أوردة	carbon dioxide	ثاني أكسيد الكربون

Extra vocabulary

circulatory system	الجهاز الدوري	new born	حديث الولادة
air	هواء	adult	شخص بالغ (راشد)
humans	البشر	healthy	صحي
sunlight	ضوء الشمس	regularly	بانتظام
minerals	معادن	nutrients	عناصر غذائية

Conjugation of verbs

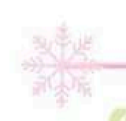
Regular verbs أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
carry	يحمل	carried	carried
move	يتحرك	moved	moved
cycle	يركب دراجة	cycled	cycled
exercise	يتمرن	exercised	exercised
relax	يستريح	relaxed	relaxed

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
beat	ينبض	beat	beaten
keep	يحافظ على	kept	kept

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.



Important expressions and prepositions

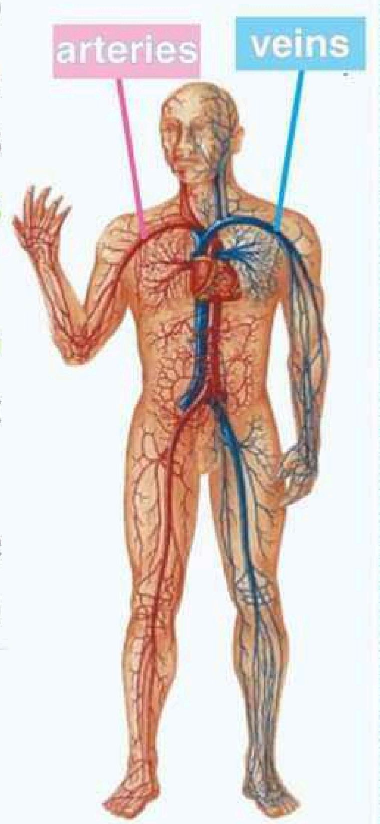
similar to	مشابه لـ	move to	ينتقل إلى
think about	يفكر في	good for	مفيد لـ
instead of	بدلًا من	protect from	يحمى من
get sick	يمرض (يصاب بمرض)	How often...?	كم مرة....؟
about 100.000 times	حوالى ....١ مرة	work harder	يعمل بجهد أكبر

Look and read.

Are plants similar to humans?

In some ways, humans are similar to plants. Think about our circulatory system. Instead of water, our veins and arteries carry blood around our bodies. Arteries move blood away from our heart. Veins carry blood to it. The nutrients and oxygen that we need are in our blood. But we don't use carbon dioxide like plants do.

Humans need sunlight, too. We can't make our own food, but we get vitamin D from sunlight. This can help protect us from getting sick. Sunlight also makes a lot of people feel happy!



Help your child read about his / her body.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ عن جسمه.



Read and answer.



Your heart beats[1] over 100,000 times a day! So it's important to keep your heart healthy. When you walk, run, swim, or cycle, you make your heart work harder. If you exercise[2] regularly, your heart works better and you can get the minerals, nutrients, and oxygen you need more easily.

1. ينبض 2. يتمرن

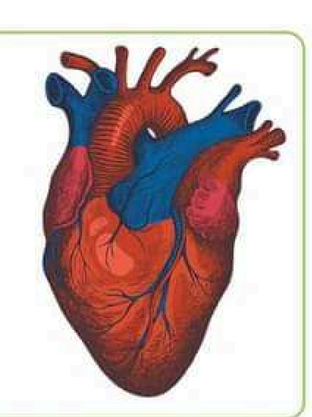
1. How often does your heart beat a day?

....

2. What can people do to keep their heart healthy?

....

Read these information about the heart



1. Your heart beats about 70 times a minute.
2. The heart moves blood around your body.
3. A new born baby's heart beats faster than adults' heart.
4. Veins carry blood to the heart.

HOW TO KEEP YOUR HEART HEALTHY

1. Eat healthy food like fruit, vegetables and fish.
2. Play sports with your friends. Exercise regularly in the gym or outside.
3. Keep moving. Walk, run, swim, or ride your bike.
4. Take some time to relax and be quiet.

Help your child read about his / her heart.

ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ عن قلبه.



1 Listen and complete.

نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب

1. Eat healthy food like fruit, vegetables and ....
2. Play .... with your friends.
3. Keep moving. Walk, run, swim, or ride your ....
4. Take some time to .... and be quiet.

2 Read and complete the text with words from the box.

exercise - oxygen - beats - heart

Your heart 1) .... over 100,000 times a day! So it's important to keep your heart healthy. When you walk, run, swim, or cycle, you make your 2) .... work harder. If you 3) .... regularly, your heart works better and you can get the minerals, nutrients, and 4) .... you need more easily.

3 Choose the correct word.

1. Blood travels around our bodies in our (veins and arteries - muscles - bones - tendons).
2. (Bones - Ligaments - Veins - Arteries) move blood away from our heart.
3. (Veins - Fingers - Arteries - Toes) carry blood to our heart.
4. Blood carries (carbon dioxide - oxygen and nutrients - nitrogen - hydrogen) around our bodies.
5. We can get vitamin D from (water - sunlight - moon - soil).
6. Vitamin D can (keep - protect - connect - make) people from getting sick.





4 Read the following text and answer the questions.

In some ways, humans are similar to plants. Think about our circulatory system. Instead of water, our veins and arteries carry blood around our bodies. Arteries move blood away from our heart. Veins carry blood to it. The nutrients and oxygen that we need are in our blood. But we don't use carbon dioxide like plants do. Humans need sunlight, too. We can't make our own food, but we get vitamin D from sunlight. This can help protect us from getting sick. Sunlight also makes a lot of people feel happy!

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Our arteries carry (food - water - blood - oxygen) away from our heart.
2. We get vitamin D from (plant - soil - sunlight - water).

B) Answer the following questions.

3. Are plants similar to humans?..........
4. How does blood move to your heart?..........

5 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. play - I - with - sports - my friends - .

....

2. How often - your - beat - does - heart - ?

....

6 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

How to keep your heart healthy

Guiding words:

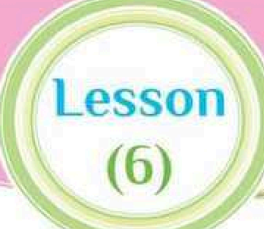
(healthy food - sports - exercise - relax)

....

....

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



WRITING: LINKING WORDS

Read and answer.



Seleem is a healthy boy. He loves sports. He plays tennis, football, and basketball. He eats healthy food like fruit, vegetables, and rice. He doesn't eat a lot of chocolate because he knows that this food isn't very healthy. In the evening, he wants to relax, so he reads a book. "I do a lot of exercise because it's good for me," says Seleem. "Your heart is very important so you have to keep it healthy." Seleem is right. It's important to do exercise. He has a healthy family, too. His sister Amira plays tennis and his sister Dina plays football. His mom walks to work and his dad rides his bike, but they don't play sports. His sisters like to listen to music to relax. It's important for our hearts to relax, too.

1. **What does Seleem love?**

   ....

2. **Does Seleem eat healthy food?**

   ....

3. **Why does Seleem do a lot of exercise?**

   ....



Remember to use a comma after each word in a list.

At home we eat fish, chicken, and fresh vegetables.





Linking words أدوات الربط

and

- To link different things in a list لربط أشياء مختلفة في قائمة
- To link two similar sentences لربط جملتين متشابهتين

- Fish, chicken, and beans are all healthy food.
- We went to the beach and we swam in the sea.

but

- To show a contrast لبيان التناقض
- To link a positive and a negative sentence لربط جملة مثبتة وجملة منفية

- I don't play basketball, but I play volleyball.

because

- To show a reason for something لبيان السبب

- Nadine goes to the pool because she loves to swim.

so

- To show the result of something لبيان النتيجة

- Lara wants to keep her heart healthy, so she does exercise.

Help your child identify and use linking words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على أدوات الربط ويستخدمها.



Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets.

1. Tarek plays football. He doesn't play basketball. (but)

⇨ Tarek plays football, but he doesn't play basketball.

2. We eat a lot of fruit. It is healthy. (because)

⇨ We eat a lot of fruit because it is healthy.

3. They play football. They play basketball. (and)

⇨ They play football and basketball.

4. I want to be healthy. I don't eat candy and cakes. (so)

⇨ I want to be healthy so I don't eat candy and cakes.



1 Read and complete the dialog with words from the box.

volleyball - and - sports center - Fridays

Ali : Hello, Seleem. Where are you going?

Seleem : I'm going to the 1) .... because it's basketball club today.

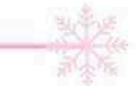
Ali : Is there a 2) .... club at the sports center?

Seleem : Yes. It's on 3) ....

Ali : Is there a tennis club?

Seleem : No, there isn't. I play volleyball 4) .... football.





2 Choose the correct word.

1. Nadine goes to the pool (because - so - but - and) she loves to swim.
2. Maggie doesn't like feeling tired in the morning, (but - so - and - because) she goes to bed early.
3. Last weekend we went to the beach (and - so - because - but) we swam in the sea.
4. Hany likes to play basketball, (so - because - and - but) he doesn't like to play football.
5. Fish, chicken, (and - but - so - because) beans are all healthy food.
6. Wael likes fish, (but - so - and - because) he doesn't like lamb.
7. Talia eats dates, pomegranates, (and - but - so - because) figs.
8. I went to the library (so - because - and - but) I needed a book.
9. Lara wants to keep her heart healthy, (because - so - and - but) she does exercise.
10. Walid and Shady went to the park (so - but - and - because) they played tennis.
11. I'm going to the sports center (because - so - but - and) it's basketball club today.
12. I don't play basketball, (because - but - and - so) I play volleyball.
13. Lara plays tennis (so - but - and - because) she wants to be healthy.

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

3 Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets.

1. Tarek plays football. He doesn't play basketball. (but)

....

2. We eat a lot of fruit. It is healthy. (because)

....

3. Naglaa goes to the sports center. She doesn't go to the gym. (but)

....

4. We eat fish and chicken. We eat fresh vegetables. (and)

....

5. I want to be healthy. I don't eat candy and cakes. (so)

....

4 Punctuate the following.

⇨ i like tennis football and volleyball

....

5 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

How to keep healthy

Guiding words:

(healthy - sports - exercise - fruit - vegetables - tennis)

....

....

....

....

....



STORY: WAITING FOR THE RAIN

Vocabulary

rain	مطر	cub	شبل	sunshine	أشعة الشمس
lovely	جميل	warm	دافئ	hard	صلب / قاسٍ
hunger	جوع	dead	ميت	happily	بسعادة

Important expressions and prepositions

hot day	يوم حار	rain falling	يتساقط المطر
lay in	يستلقى في (يتمدد في)	start to	يبدأ أن
move to	ينتقل إلى	wake up	يستيقظ
run away	يجرى بعيدًا	move through	يتحرك (خلال / عبر)

Modal verbs

will — For prediction للتنبؤ
- We will be hungry.

can — For request and permission للطلب والاستئذان
- Can we catch a rabbit to eat?

might — For possibilities للإحتمالات
- Some rabbits might be dead.

can't — For impossibility and disability للإستحالة وعدم القدرة
- Without rain, the grass can't grow.

must — For obligation للإلزام
- We must wait for rain.

Help your child identify these meanings.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه المعاني.



Listen to and read the story.

Waiting for the rain

It was another long, hot day in the grassland. Cub was with his mother, and he lay in the sunshine. But his mother looked worried.
"I hope it rains soon," she said. "Why do you want it to rain?" asked Cub. "It's lovely and warm. We can play in the sunshine." "If it doesn't rain, the grass won't grow. Then we will be hungry," she answered. Cub started to laugh. "What do you mean? We eat meat, not grass!" He ran away to play with his brothers and sisters, but his mother looked at the sky and worried. Two weeks later, it was still hot, and the ground was hard. There was no rain, and the plants were brown. Now, Cub had a strange feeling in his stomach: **hunger**. "Can we catch a rabbit to eat?" he asked his mother. "I can't find any rabbits," she said sadly. "Some rabbits have gone to other places. Some rabbits might be dead." "Why?" asked Cub. "Because there isn't any rain. Without rain, the grass can't grow. If the grass doesn't grow, the rabbits don't have any food." "Then we don't have any food!" answered Cub. Now he understood. "What can we do?"

"We must wait for rain. If it doesn't rain, we must move to a different place." "So let's go! We can't stay here without food!" said Cub, who was very worried now. His mother smelled the air. She saw a thin gray cloud start to move through the blue sky. "Let's wait one more day," she said. Cub went to bed hungry, but in the morning, he woke up to hear rain falling on the ground. He ran outside with his brothers and sisters, and they played in the cool water. Mother lion smiled. "Do you like the rain now, Cub?" she asked. "Yes, I do! Now the grass will grow, the rabbits will come back, and we won't be hungry anymore!" said Cub, happily.



Help your child listen to and read the story.

ساعد طفلك أن يستمع ويقرأ القصة.



1 Listen and complete.

نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب

1. It was another long .... day in the grassland.
2. .... was with his mother.
3. Cub lay in the ....
4. The mother lion looked ....

2 Choose the correct word.

1. If it doesn't rain, the grass won't (grow - sleep - eat - run).
2. It's hot and there isn't any (desert - air - rain - flowers).
3. He is (thirsty - hungry - hot - cold). He wants something to eat.
4. She heard the rain (swimming - running - turning - falling).
5. There isn't any grass to eat, so the rabbits (will - can - can't - might) be hungry.
6. When it doesn't rain, the grass (might - can't - can - wouldn't) grow.
7. There are clouds in the sky. It (must - will - should - shouldn't) rain soon.
8. (Can - Will - Might - Have) we take some photographs of the lions?
9. Cub (can - will - can't - won't) sleep because he's hungry.
10. (Wouldn't - Can - Can't - Has) we catch a rabbit to eat?
11. We (must - do - are - have) wait for rain.

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

3 Read the following text and answer the questions.

It was another long, hot day in the grassland. Cub was with his mother, and he lay in the sunshine. But his mother looked worried because there wasn't rain. She hoped it would rain soon. If it doesn't rain, the grass won't grow. Then they will be hungry. If the grass doesn't grow, the rabbits don't have any food. But it rained and Cub was happy again.

A) Read and write (T) True or (F) False.

1. It was hot in the grassland. ( )
2. Mother lion doesn't hope it rains. ( )

B) Answer the following questions.

3. How did Mother feel at the start of the story?

....

4. What will happen if it doesn't rain?

....

4 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. be - We - hungry - will - very - .

....

2. must - wait - They - rain - for - .

....

5 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

Grasslands ecosystem

Guiding words:

(hot - live - animals - rain - grass - food)

....

....

Review on Unit (1)

Ecosystems

grassland	المراعى / أرض عُشبية	animals	حيوانات
rainforest	غابة مطيرة	species	أنواع / فصائل
freshwater	ماء عذب	soil	تربة زراعية
living things	كائنات حية	thick	سميك
non-living things	كائنات غير حية	canopy	مظلة
Amazon rainforest	غابات الأمازون المطيرة	community	مجتمع

Animals

dugong	حيوان الأطوم	worm	دودة
kingfisher	طائر الرفراف	cub	شبل
lizard	سحلية	buzzing bees	نحل يزن / يطن

The heart

arteries	شرايين	oxygen	أكسجين
veins	أوردة	beat	يدق / ينبض
carbon dioxide	ثاني أكسيد الكربون	blood	دم

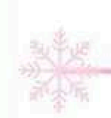
Others

salt water	ماء مالح	wadi	وادي
mangrove tree	شجرة المانجروف	illnesses	أمراض
custard apple tree	شجرة تفاح الكاسترد	diseases	أمراض
medicinal plant	نبات طبي	interact	يتفاعل
survive	ينجو / يبقى علي قيد الحياة	pollen	حبوب اللقاح

Adjective		Abstract Noun	
beautiful	جميل	beauty	جمال
patient	صبور	patience	صبر
lucky	محظوظ	luck	حظ
successful	ناجح	success	نجاح

Help your child revise unit (1).

ساعد طفلك أن يراجع الوحدة الأولى.





Relative Clauses

who (الذي / التي (للعاقل)) 👉 **for people**

e.g. We met a man who works in a garden.

which (الذي / التي (لغير العاقل)) 👉 **for things**

e.g. A wadi is an ecosystem which is normally dry.

where (حيث (للمكان)) 👉 **for places**

e.g. We learned a lot about the area where they live.

Linking Words

and

✎ We went to the beach and we swam in the sea.

but

✎ Hany likes basketball, but he doesn't like football.

because

✎ Nadine goes to the pool because she loves to swim.

so

✎ Lara wants to keep her heart healthy, so she does exercise.



Ecosystem

An ecosystem is all the animals and plants in an area. The ecosystem can be as small as a pond or as big as a forest. In an ecosystem, living things such as plants and animals interact with non-living things such as water, rocks, and soil. The different species in an ecosystem make a community, and they all need each other to survive.

A healthy heart

Your heart beats over 100,000 times a day! So it's important to keep your heart healthy. When you walk, run, swim, or cycle, you make your heart work harder. If you exercise regularly, your heart works better and you can get the minerals, nutrients, and oxygen you need more easily.

How to stay healthy

Health is very important. I love sports. I play tennis, football, and basketball. I eat healthy food like fruit, vegetables, and rice. I don't eat a lot of chocolate because I know it isn't very healthy. In the evening, I want to relax, so I read a book.

Help your child write paragraphs.

ساعد طفلك أن يكتب فقرات.

Activities on Unit (1)

1 Listen and circle the correct answer.

نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب

1. Your heart (beats - moves - runs - swims) over 10,000 times a day.
2. It's important to keep your heart (open - healthy - unhealthy - close).
3. When you walk, run, swim or cycle, you make your (blood - heart - brain - stomach) work harder.
4. If you (sleep - exercise - play video games - watch TV) regularly, your heart works better.

2 Listen and complete.

نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب

1. An ecosystem is all the animals and plants in an ....
2. The ecosystem can be as big as a ....
3. Plants and animals are .... things.
4. The different .... in an ecosystem make a community.

3 Read and complete the text with the words from the box:

Arteries - blood - oxygen - carbon dioxide

In some ways, humans are similar to plants. Think about our circulatory system. Instead of water, our veins and arteries carry 1) .... around our bodies. 2) .... move blood away from our heart. Veins carry blood to it. The nutrients and 3) .... that we need are in our blood. But we don't use 4) .... like plants do.



4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Hundreds of different kinds of fish, birds, insects, and other animals live in the mangrove forests. We could see many little fish swimming in the shallow water among the roots of the trees, where bigger fish and other animals couldn't catch them. That is how mangrove trees help young fish survive. The leaves of the mangrove trees take four times more carbon dioxide from the air than other kinds of trees. Mangrove trees help us with global warming. We also saw small yellow flowers on the mangrove trees. There are a lot of bees and other insects on them. Bees make a special honey from the mangrove flowers.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. The mangrove trees help young fish (die - destroy - survive - damage).
2. The leaves of the mangrove trees take (oxygen - fish - carbon dioxide - butterflies) from the air.

B) Answer the following questions.

3. What kinds of living things live in the mangrove forests?

....

4. What do bees make from mangrove flowers?

....

5 Choose the correct word.

1. The leaves of a mangrove tree are (thin - slim - thick - fat).
2. This is the boy (who - which - when - where) has a cough.
3. This is a place (what - who - where - when) it sometimes snows.
4. Malak's exhibition was a great (successful - success - patient - patience).

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

6 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. lives - What - in - forests - mangrove - ?

....

2. likes - but - Wael - doesn't like - fish, - lamb - he - .

....

7 The Reader.

A) Read and write T (True) or F (False).

1. Jubari was born in Wadi el Gemal. (   )
2. Jubari wasn't very brave. (   )

B) Choose the correct answer.

3. Subira showed Jubari where to rest on (hot - cold - rainy - dry) days.
4. Jubari and Subira's favorite food was desert (daffodil - sunflower - rose - corn).

8 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

Ecosystems

Guiding words:

(kinds - living - non-living - each other - interact)

....

....

....

....

....

....

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

6 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. lives - What - in - forests - mangrove - ?

....

2. likes - but - Wael - doesn't like - fish, - lamb - he - .

....

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....

....

....

....

....

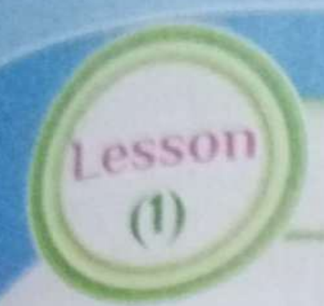
....

Unit 2 Look around you

Ik-Kill cenote, a cave in Mexico

In this unit the students will ...

- learn words connected to geography, geology, and extreme weather.
- read and understand two articles about places in Africa.
- review the past simple and learn to use the present perfect.
- listen and understand people talking about important geographical features.
- understand a story about a storm-chaser.
- find out about volcanoes on the island of Java.
- write a description of an unusual geological formation and learn how to introduce a topic.
- understand a story about a balloon ride.



WONDERS OF AFRICA

Key vocabulary

erode	يفتت / يزيل / ينحت	crater	فوهة (بركان)	erupt	يثور
wetlands	أراضي رطبة / مستنقعات	wonders	عجائب	canyon	واد عميق
dunes	كثبان رملية	continent	قارة	valley	وادي

Natural Wonders

Ngorongoro Crater	فوهة بركان نجورونجورو
Mount Kilimanjaro	جبل كليمنجارو
Victoria Falls	شلالات فيكتوريا
the Sahara Desert	الصحراء الكبرى

Extra vocabulary

mountain	جبل	buffalos	الجاموس
ecosystem	النظام البيئي	lake	بحيرة
leopard	فهد	grasslands	أراضي عشبية / مراعي
rainforest	غابة مطيرة	enormous	ضخم - هائل
snow	جليد	coast	ساحل
cubic	مكعب	farther	أبعد
volcano	بركان	shape	شكل
volcanic	بركاني	dry	جاف
Antarctic	القطب الجنوبي	Arctic	القطب الشمالي

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
form	يشكّل - يكوّن	formed	formed
include	يتضمن - يشتمل	included	included
climb	يتسلق	climbed	climbed
cover	يغطي	covered	covered
destroy	يدمر	destroyed	destroyed

Definitions

canyon	a deep narrow place where a river runs between tall rocks	عميق
crater	the large round hole in the middle of a volcano	وهة (بركان)
dune	a hill made of sand shaped by the wind	يب رملي
erode	changed or destroyed by rain, wind, the sea etc.	زيل / يتآكل
erupt	send out smoke and fire (from a volcano)	ثور
valley	a low area of land between two mountains	وادي
wetland	an area of land that is often covered by water	ستنقع / أرض رطبة

Did you know ?

There are thousands of cenotes (فجوات صخرية) in Mexico. People go swimming and diving in their cool, clear water.

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Important expressions and prepositions

square kilometer	متر مربع	fall into	يقع - يسقط في
over 600 meters tall	يزيد طوله عن ٦٠٠ متر	a low area	منطقة منخفضة
on the borders	على الحدود	at the top	على القمة
tropical rainforests	غابات استوائية	made of	يتكون من
a deep narrow place	مكان ضيق عميق	covered by	مغطي بـ
shaped by the wind	تشكل بواسطة الرياح	cubic meter	متر مكعب

Note:

How + adj. صفة

- How big...?	كم حجم ..... ؟	- How long...?	كم المدة ..... ؟
- How wide ...?	كم عرض ..... ؟	- How tall...?	كم طول ..... ؟
- How high ...?	كم ارتفاع ..... ؟		

1- How big is the Ngorongoro Crater?- 260 square kilometers.
2- How wide are the Victoria Falls? - 1,708 meters wide.
3- How high are the Victoria Falls? - 108 meters high.
4- How tall is Mount Kilimanjaro? - 5,895 meters tall.
5- How big is the Sahara Desert? - About the size of the USA.
6- How long have people lived in the Sahara Desert?
- Thousands of years.

Did you know ?

There are more than 20 deserts around the world.
Asia has the most desert of the continents.

Help your child learn questions with (How).
ساعد طفلك أن يتعلم السؤال باستخدام (How).

Look and read.

WONDERS OF AFRICA

The African continent is an amazing place, with mountains, deserts, lakes, valleys[1], and rainforests. There are beautiful coasts, waterfalls, and volcanoes. It has some of the most famous natural wonders[2] in the world. Let's read about four of these.

Ngorongoro Crater[3]:

The Ngorongoro Crater in Tanzania is the largest volcanic crater[4] in the world. It formed when a volcano erupted[5] millions of years ago. It is about 260 square kilometers. The sides of the crater are over 600 meters tall, and inside there are wetlands[6] and forests. You can see lots of different animals, birds, and plants there. Many big animals live there, including lions, elephants, buffaloes, and leopards.

Victoria Falls[7]:

This enormous waterfall is on the Zambezi River, on the border between Zambia and Zimbabwe. It's 1,708 meters wide and 108 meters high. Every minute, over 5 million cubic meters of water falls into a big canyon which the water has eroded[8]. When the water falls, it makes a lot of noise!

1. أودية
2. عجائب طبيعية
3. فوهة بركان نجورونجورو
4. فوهة
5. ثار
6. مستنقعات / أرض رطبة
7. شلالات فيكتوريا
8. فتت / أزال

Help your child read about some natural wonders in Africa.
ساعد طفلك على القراءة عن بعض العجائب الطبيعية في أفريقيا.

Mount Kilimanjaro[9]:



Mount Kilimanjaro is made of three volcanoes. Scientists think that it hasn't erupted for 360,000 years. Mount Kilimanjaro is the tallest mountain in Africa, at 5,895 meters. Every year, about 25,000 people climb it, but it is difficult. The mountain is very big and has lots of different ecosystems[10]. It starts in the hot grassland. Farther up, there are tropical rainforests, and at the top there is snow and ice.

The Sahara Desert[11]:



The Sahara Desert is the largest hot desert in the world (the Arctic and the Antarctic are bigger but are cold deserts). It covers eleven countries and is nine million square kilometers - that's about the size of the USA! Some of the sand dunes[12] can be about 180 meters high. Although it is a very dry place, some plants and animals live here, and people have lived here for thousands of years, too.

9. جبل كليمنجارو
10. نظم بيئية
11. الصحراء الكبرى
12. كثبان رملية

Answer the following questions.

1. Where can you see grasslands, rainforests and snow?
....
2. What do you hear when water falls in Victoria Falls?
....
3. How many countries does the Sahara Desert cover?
....

Help your child read about some natural wonders in Africa.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ عن بعض العجائب الطبيعية في إفريقيا.



1 Listen and circle the correct answer.

يمكن الاستماع في آخر الكتاب

1. The Victoria Falls are on the (Zambezi - Nile - Amazon - Mississippi) River.
2. Victoria Falls are (1,608 - 1,708 - 1,808 - 1,908) meters wide.
3. When the water falls, it makes (sound - voice - view - noise).
4. Victoria Falls are 108 meters (deep - wide - high - long).

2 Listen and complete.

1. The Ngorongoro .... is 260 square kilometers.
2. Victoria .... are 108 meters high.
3. Mount Kilimanjaro hasn't .... for 360,000 years.
4. About 25,000 .... climb Mount Kilimanjaro every year.

3 Read and complete the text with words from the box:

countries - dry - largest - dunes

The Sahara Desert is the (1)................ hot desert in the world. It covers eleven(2)........... and is nine million square kilometers - that's about the size of the USA! Some of the sand (3)........... can be about 180 meters high. Although it is a very (4)........... place, some plants and animals live here, and people have lived here for thousands of years, too.

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة

4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Mount Kilimanjaro is made of three volcanoes. Scientists think that it hasn't erupted for 360,000 years. Mount Kilimanjaro is the tallest mountain in Africa, at 5,895 meters. Every year, about 25,000 people climb it, but it is difficult. The mountain is very big and has lots of different ecosystems. It starts in the hot grassland. Farther up, there are tropical rainforests, and at the top there is snow and ice.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Mount Kilimanjaro is made of three (floods - volcanoes - earthquakes - craters).
2. Mount Kilimanjaro is the tallest mountain in (Asia - Africa - America - Europe).

B) Answer the following questions.

3. How many people climb Mount Kilimanjaro every year?

....

4. Where can you find snow and ice?

....

5 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. Mount - How tall - is - Kilimanjaro - ?

....

2. is - the - The Sahara Desert - desert - hottest - in the world - .

....

3. continent - The African - place - amazing - an - is - .

....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

6 Choose the correct word.

1. The Ngorongoro Crater in Tanzania is the largest volcanic (crater - wetland - due - desert) in the world.
2. The sand (dunes - desert - wetland - crater) can be about 180 meters high.
3. A (valley - canyon - crater - dune) is a deep narrow place where a river runs between tall rocks.
4. (Destroy - Cover - Erupt - Erode) means to send out smoke and fire from a volcano.
5. A (crater - wetland - canyon - valley) is a low area of land between two mountains.
6. The Ngorongoro Crater is 260 (square - triangle - cubic - circle) kilometers.

7 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

The African Continent

Guiding words:

(amazing - coasts - natural - wonders)

....

....

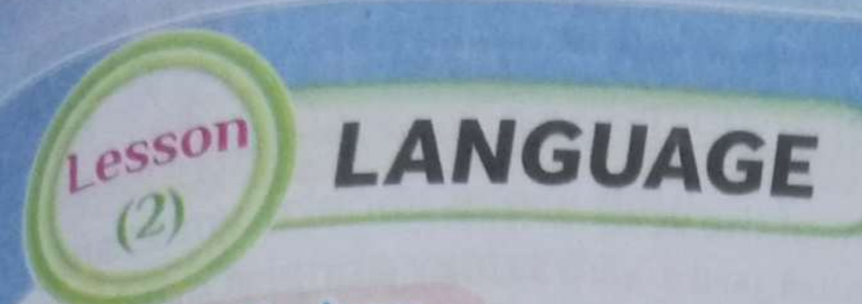
....

....

....

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة



Key vocabulary

ancient Egyptians	المصريون القدماء	papyrus	ورق البردي
climate change	تغير المناخ	sail on a boat	يبحر في قارب
geographical facts	حقائق جغرافية	travel by plane	يسافر بالطائرة

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
visit	يزور	visited	visited
affect	يؤثر على	affected	affected
travel	يسافر	traveled	traveled
last	يدوم / يستمر	lasted	lasted

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
get	يحصل على	got	got
tell	يخبر	told	told
meet	يقابل	met	met
make	يصنع	made	made
see	يرى	saw	seen
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
do	يفعل	did	done
be	يكون	was / were	been

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Past Simple Tense زمن الماضي البسيط

Form

The second form of the verb

يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل (بإضافة d, ed, ied للفعل المنتظم)

الأفعال غير المنتظمة تحفظ:

1. Regular: verb + (d / ed / ied)
2. Irregular: the verb changes

e.g. I traveled to Luxor last week.

e.g. We ate fish yesterday.

Usage

To talk about an action that started and finished in the past

e.g. I went to the park last month.

Negative

Subject الفاعل + didn't + inf مصدر الفعل ......

e.g. I didn't visit the desert last Friday.

Question

Yes/No question

Did + subject الفاعل + inf. مصدر الفعل ?

e.g. Did you do your homework? – Yes, I did. – No, I didn't

Wh-question

Q.W + did + subject الفاعل + inf. مصدر الفعل ?

e.g. When did you travel to Aswan? – I traveled there a year ago

Key words

yesterday	أمس	last	الماضي	... ago	منذ
in (2010)	في عام (٢٠١٠)	in the past			في الماضي

Help your child learn Past Simple Tense.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعلم زمن الماضي البسيط.

Rewriting Corner

1. I meet my friends every day. (yesterday)
   ⇨ I met my friends yesterday.
2. He doesn't play tennis every day. (last week)
   ⇨ He didn't play tennis last week.
3. I visit Aswan every year. (last year)
   ⇨ I visited Aswan last year.
4. Where are you now? (yesterday)
   ⇨ Where were you yesterday?

1 Choose the correct word.

1. I (go - went - will go - goes) to the zoo yesterday.
2. When did you (play - plays - playing - played) tennis?
3. We (visit - visited - have visited - visits) Aswan two weeks ago.
4. Why (do - does - did - will) you go to the market last week?
5. We (didn't - aren't - haven't - don't) swim in the sea yesterday.

2 Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets.

1. I travel to Alexandria every year. (last year)
   ....
2. We go shopping every week. (two weeks ago)
   ....
3. She meets her friends on Fridays. (last Friday)
   ....
4. Sherif studies English every day. (yesterday)
   ....
5. He never travels by plane. (in the past)
   ....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

3 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. made - tea - of - I - a cup - .

....

2. did - eat - What - yesterday - you - ?

....

3. on - Did - yesterday - a ship - travel - you - ?

....

4. did - an hour - ago - homework - We - our - .

....

5. didn't - ful - medames - eat - They - .

....

Present Perfect Tense

زمن المضارع التام

Form

I / We / You / They / plural noun + have + P.P
He / She / It / singular noun + has + P.P

e.g. I have eaten fish.

e.g. She has seen her friends.

've = have
's = has

Usage

- To talk about actions that started in the past and continue to the present. يعبر عن أحداث بدأت في الماضي وما زالت مستمرة حتى الآن:

e.g. I've lived in Cairo for 20 years.

- To talk about an experience. للتحدث عن خبرة (تجربة حياتية):

e.g. She has met the king.

Help your child learn Present Perfect Tense.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعلم زمن المضارع التام

Negative

I / We / You / They / plural noun + haven't + P.P ....
He / She / It / singular noun + hasn't

e.g. We haven't studied French.

e.g. Ali hasn't seen the new teacher.

Question

Yes / No question

Have + (I / we / you / they / plural noun) + P.P .....?
Has + (he / she / it / singular noun)

- Have you bought a car?
  - Yes, I have. - No, I haven't.
- Has she traveled to France?
  - Yes, she has. - No, she hasn't.

Wh-question

Q.W + have + (I / we / you / they / plural noun) + P.P .....?
Q.W + has + (he / she / it / singular noun)

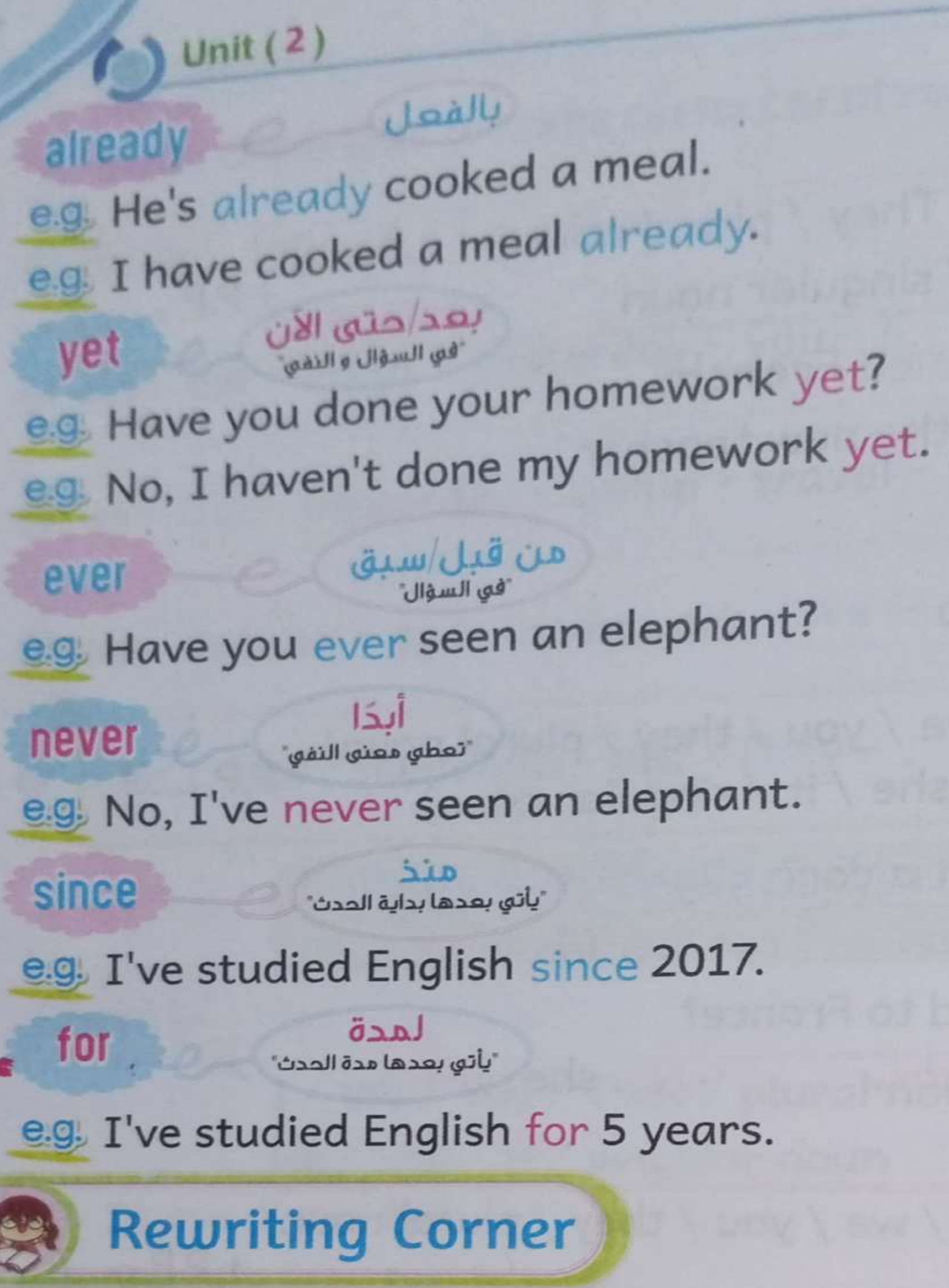
- Where have you been? I've been to Luxor.

Key words

just توّاً

e.g. I've just bought a pen.

Help your child learn Present Perfect Tense.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعلم زمن المضارع التام.



already بالفعل

e.g. He's already cooked a meal.

e.g. I have cooked a meal already.

yet بعد/حتى الآن "في السؤال و النفي"

e.g. Have you done your homework yet?

e.g. No, I haven't done my homework yet.

ever من قبل/سبق "في السؤال"

e.g. Have you ever seen an elephant?

never أبدًا "تعطي معنى النفي"

e.g. No, I've never seen an elephant.

since منذ "يأتي بعدها بداية الحدث"

e.g. I've studied English since 2017.

for لمدة "يأتي بعدها مدة الحدث"

e.g. I've studied English for 5 years.

Rewriting Corner

1. She helped her mother in the kitchen. (already)
   ⇨ She has already helped her mother in the kitchen.
2. Do you play tennis in the club? (Have)
   ⇨ Have you played tennis in the club?
3. Does he ever travel to Luxor? (Has)
   ⇨ Has he ever traveled to Luxor?
4. I have been to Cairo. (She)
   ⇨ She has been to Cairo.

Help your child learn the present perfect.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعلم زمن المضارع التام.

1 Choose the correct word.

1. Waleed (travel - has traveled - traveling - have traveled) by bus, taxi, and train.
2. My uncle (has told - tell - have told - telling) us about his trip to Cairo.
3. Grandma (have made - has made - making - make) ful medames for breakfast.
4. We (has never sailed - sails - have never sailed - never sailing) on a boat.
5. Aya has never (meet - will meet - meets - met) a famous person.

2 Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets.

1. I saw Omar in the club. (seen)
   ....
2. We didn't travel to America. (have never)
   ....
3. My grandpa's told us a nice story. (not)
   ....
4. Does she buy an ice cream? (Has)
   ....
5. Have you ever sailed on a boat? (never)
   ....

3 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. ever - Luxor - to - you - Have - traveled - ?
   ....
2. a traditional - She - market - visited - has - .
   ....
3. has - traveled - Aswan - to - never - Sara - .
   ....
4. they - another - Have - country - visited - ever - ?
   ....
5. eaten - He - has - saydeya - never - .
   ....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



1 Read and complete the text with the words from the box:

travel - visited - holiday - went

Reem and Ahmed are going to Luxor on 1) .... with their parents this year. They haven't 2) .... Luxor before. They are going to 3) .... to Luxor from Cairo. It isn't the first time they've traveled somewhere. They 4) .... to Jordan two years ago.

2 Choose the correct word.

1. Sherif (eat - has eaten - have eaten - eaten) fish from the Nile many times.
2. We (visited - will visit - have visited - haven't visited) Aswan yet.
3. (Is - Was - Have - Has) he traveled on a plane or train?
4. I (tell - have told - has told - will tell) you this story already.
5. Have you ever (traveled - to travel - travels - traveling) on a ship?
6. (You have eaten - Has eaten he - Have you eaten - You are eating) fish soup?
7. A) Have you visited the desert? B) Yes, I (am - have - has - can).
8. Has Fares (ever - never - yet - for) traveled by train?
9. Youssef and Wael (has never - have never - are never - never have) seen an elephant.
10. Has Mom (make - makes - made - making) fesikh for Sham El-Nassim?

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



MAN-MADE WONDERS OF AFRICA

Key vocabulary

man-made	من صنع الإنسان	excited	متحمس
archaeologist	عالم الآثار	incredible	لا يصدق - غير معقول
ruins	أطلال - بقايا	temples	معابد
centuries	قرون	cave	كهف
columns	أعمدة	monuments	آثار

Wonders of Africa

Man-made wonders in Africa		Country	
Paintings in a cave	رسومات على جدران كهف	North Africa	شمال إفريقيا
Ruins of Great Zimbabwe	أطلال زيمبابوي العظمى	Zimbabwe	زيمبابوي
The Canopy Walk	ممشى كانوبي	Rwanda	رواندا
Kano City Walls	أسوار مدينة كانو	Nigeria	نيجيريا
Pyramids of Meroe	أهرامات ميرو	Sudan	السودان
Pyramids of Giza	أهرامات الجيزة		
the Valley of the Kings	وادي الملوك	Egypt	مصر
the Sphinx	أبو الهول		

Natural wonders

Natural wonders in Africa		Country	
Red Sea Coral Reef	الشعاب المرجانية بالبحر الأحمر	Egypt	مصر
Ocavango Delta	دلتا أوكافنجو	Botswana	بتسوانا

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Extra Vocabulary

stone حجر	unusual غريب - غير مألوف	ground أرض
zebra حمار وحشي	interested مهتم	special خاص / مميز

Conjugation of verbs

Present	Past	P.P
sell يبيع	sold	sold
feel يشعر	felt	felt
learn يتعلم	learnt / learned	learnt / learned
show يعرض	showed	shown

Important expressions and prepositions

from other countries	من دول أخرى
Nyungwe National Park	متنزه نونجوى الوطنى
Thousands of years ago	منذ آلاف السنين
There's a lot more to see	هناك الكثير لتراه
The Afrikaans Language Monument	أثر اللغة الأفريكانية
from all over the world	من جميع أنحاء العالم

Did you know ?

There are 54 countries in Africa today. People think there are 1,500 - 2,000 different languages! The main language is Arabic, and there are many other important ones such as Swahili and Yoruba, as well as English, French and Portuguese.

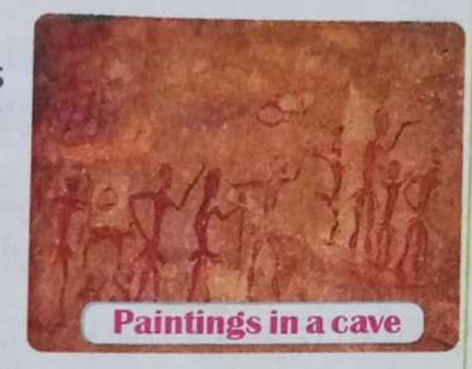
Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Look and read.

Man-made Wonders of Africa

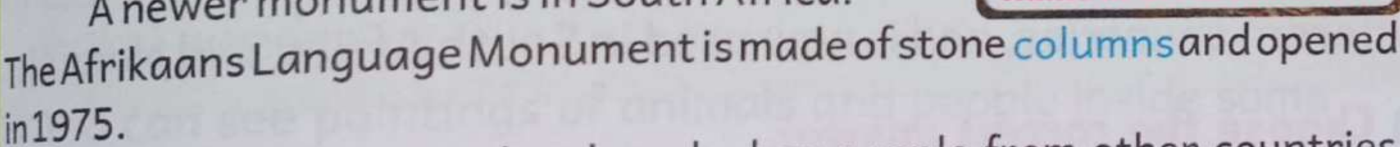
The natural world in Africa is beautiful, but people in this continent have made many incredible things, too. Some of the most important man-made wonders are in Egypt: the Pyramids of Giza, the Sphinx, the temples of Abu Simbel, and the Valley of the Kings. People come from all over the world to visit these places and learn about Egypt's history. But there's a lot more to see in Africa.

In North Africa, there are paintings on rocks and in caves which people made thousands of years ago. They often show animals and people. Archaeologists think that the Sahara wasn't as dry in the past because some of the paintings show animals such as crocodiles that live in water.


Paintings in a cave

In Zimbabwe, there are the ruins of Great Zimbabwe, an important city which was built between the 11th and 15th centuries. It had very large stone walls, and people here sold lots of things to different countries around the world.


Ruins of Great Zimbabwe


A newer monument is in South Africa. The Afrikaans Language Monument is made of stone columns and opened in 1975.

The Afrikaans language developed when people from other countries came to Africa. The language has words from lots of different countries, and is now used in South Africa and Namibia.

Visitors to Rwanda can have an amazing rainforest adventure on The Canopy Walk in Nyungwe National Park. The bridge was built in 2010. It's 160 meters long and 74 meters above the ground. It is in the highest part of the trees, so visitors can see monkeys and birds.


The Canopy Walk



1 Read and complete the text with words from the box:

Egypt - history - Kings - man-made

Some of the most important 1) .... wonders are in 2) .... The Pyramids of Giza, the Sphinx, the temples of Abu Simbel and the Valley of the 3) .... People come from all over the world to visit these places and learn about Egypt's 4) ....

2 Read the passage then answer the questions.

In Zimbabwe, there are the ruins of Great Zimbabwe, an important city which was built between the 11th and 15th centuries. It had very large stone walls, and people here sold lots of things to different countries around the world. A newer monument is in South Africa. The Afrikaans Language Monument is made of stone columns and opened in 1975. The Afrikaans language developed when people from other countries came to Africa. The language has words from lots of different countries, and is now used in South Africa and Namibia.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Great Zimbabwe city was built between the 11th and 15th (decades - centuries - months - years).
2. The Afrikaans Language Monument is in (Egypt - Zimbabwe - Nigeria - South Africa).

B) Answer the following questions.

3. What's the Afrikaans Language Monument made of?
4. Where is the Afrikaans language used now?

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

3 Choose the correct word.

1. Africa is a (lake - country - city - continent).
2. Some of the most important man-made (wonders - wanders - mountains - rivers) are in Egypt.
3. (Doctors - Teachers - Farmers - Archaeologists) think that the Sahra wasn't dry in the past.
4. In Zimbabwe, there are the (rules - ruins - roles - oars) of Great Zimbabwe which was an important city.
5. The Afrikaans Language Monument is made of stone (poles - columns - circles - squares).
6. Visitors to Rwanda can have an amazing rainforest (match - sport - adventure - tree) on the Canopy Walk.
7. You can enjoy visiting the (rocks - caves - walls - temples) of Abu Simbel.
8. The Red Sea Coral Reef is a (natural - man-made - normal - usual) wonder.
9. You can see paintings of animals and people inside some (houses - factories - clubs - caves) in North Africa.
10. In which countries do people speak the Afrikaans (symbol - style - language - subject)?
11. What's special about the Canopy (Walk - Run - Ruin - Painting) in Rwanda?
12. Tourists come to learn about Egypt's (math - history - rivers - food).

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

4 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. Desert - the past - The Sahara - dry - in - wasn't - .

....

2. see - and - Rwanda - in - Visitors - birds - monkeys - can -

....

3. 54 - Africa - in - There - countries - are - .

....

4. world - The natural - Africa - is - beautiful - in - .

....

5 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

Your visit to the Pyramids

Guiding words:

(Ancient Egyptians - at Giza - amazing - stone - three - history - from all over the world)

....

....

....

....

....

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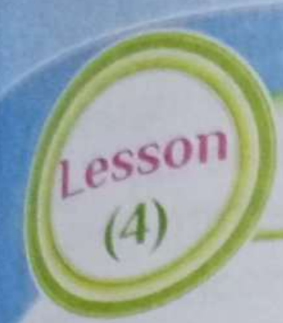
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....

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



STORY: THE STORM-CHASER

Key vocabulary

storm-chaser	متتبع العواصف	hurricane	إعصار
photographer	مصور فوتوغرافي	thunderstorm	عاصفة رعدية
extreme weather	طقس شديد	flood	فيضان
dust storm	عاصفة ترابية	snow	جليد

Extra vocabulary

forecast	نشرة جوية - يتنبأ	The USA	الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية
trip	رحلة قصيرة	event	حدث
frightened	خائف	competition	مسابقة
loud	عالي الصوت	during	أثناء

Conjugation of verbs

Present		Past	P.P
fly	يطير - يسافر	flew	flown
drive	يقود	drove	driven
take	يأخذ	took	taken
win	يفوز	won	won
send	يرسل	sent	sent
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
keep	يحافظ على	kept	kept
forecast	يتنبأ	forecast / ed	forecast / ed

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Important expressions and prepositions

20 kilometres away	على بعد عشرين كيلو متر	stay at	يمكث في / يقيم في
take photos	يلتقط صورًا	close to	قريب من
keep safe	يحافظ على سلامة	travel to	يسافر إلى
heavy snow	ثلوج كثيفة	for work	لأجل العمل
global warming	الاحتباس الحراري	win a prize for	يفوز بجائزة لـ
dangerous situations	مواقف خطيرة	drive away	يقود سيارته بعيدًا

Read the story.

The storm-chaser(1)

Kamal's parents often went to other countries for their work. Usually, Kamal and his younger sisters stayed at home with their grandparents. Two years ago, Kamal's parents said, "You can come with us when we next go away for work." Kamal was very excited because his parents were storm-chasers! These are people who travel to places where a hurricane(2) or another form of extreme weather(3) is forecast. They get very close to the extreme weather event to study it.

Kamal and his parents flew in a big plane to the USA where they could study hurricanes. "How can I help you when you work?" Kamal asked them when they arrived. "You can take some photos for us," they said, and they took something from a bag. It was a new camera! Kamal had seen thunderstorms(4) in Egypt, but not a hurricane. It was very exciting. When the hurricane was twenty kilometers away, they drove out to see it. Kamal took some photos of the hurricane

1. متتبع العواصف 2. إعصار 3. طقس شديد 4. عواصف رعدية

Help your child read the story.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ القصة.

through the car window while his parents were outside taking notes about how big the hurricane was. The wind was very strong and very loud. Kamal took many photos. "Are you frightened?" his dad asked Kamal.

"No, because I know you'll keep me safe[5]," said Kamal.

When the storm came too near to them, they drove away.

Since that trip, Kamal has been to many other places with his parents. He has seen heavy snow in the mountains, floods[6] in Sudan and amazing dust storms[7] in the desert. He has learned a lot about the causes of extreme weather, such as global warming[8], and he has taken hundreds of photos.

Last year, his mom said, "Why don't you send some photos to this online competition[9]?"

So Kamal sent the photos you can see below. He won first prize for child photographers[10], and he also found that he is one of the world's youngest storm-chasers!



5. آمن
6. فيضانات
7. عواصف ترابية
8. الاحتباس الحراري
9. مسابقة
10. مصورين فوتوغرافيين

Answer the following questions.

1. Why do storm-chasers come very close to the extreme weather?

....

2. Are storm-chasers interested in thunderstorms only?

....

3. What has Kamal seen in Sudan?

....



1 Listen and complete.

الاستماع في آخر الكتاب

1. Kamal has been to many places with his ....
2. They saw heavy .... in the mountains.
3. They saw amazing dust storms in the ....
4. Kamal has learned a lot about extreme ....

2 Read and complete the text with words from the box:

hurricane / study / storm-chasers / extreme

Kamal was very excited because his parents were 1) ....! These are people who travel to places where a 2) .... or another form of 3) .... weather is forecast. They get very close to the extreme weather event to 4) .... it.

3 Choose the correct word.

1. The (farmer - storm-chaser - engineer - doctor) followed the thunderstorm in his car.
2. The (air - thunderstorm - weather - fog) was white and looked like ice cream!
3. The (snow - dust - sea - thunderstorm) was very noisy. The sky was black and it rained all the afternoon.
4. After the (drought - flood - earthquake - clouds), there was a lot of water in the roads.

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

5. Kamal (had - took - spent - drove) photos of the hurricane.
6. After the (snow - hurricane - dust storm - flood), there was lot of dust on our car.
7. Kamal (won - earned - gained - played) the first prize for child photographers.
8. Have you ever seen an extreme (weather - whether - wizard - feather)?

4 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. he - Has - taken - of - photos - hundreds - ?

....

2. on - mountain - Heavy - fell - the - snow - .

....

3. are - thunderstorms - in - interested - Storm-chasers - .

....

4. some photos - They - of - hurricane - the - took - .

....

5 Look and write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

The storm-chaser

Guiding words:

(photographer - hurricanes - dust storms - thunderstorms - floods)

....

....

....

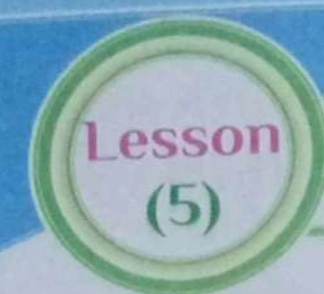
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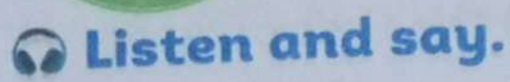


Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



VOLCANOES





Java Island
جزيرة جاوا



lava
حمم بركانية



soil
تربة زراعية





ash
رماد



erupt
يثور



mud flow
تدفق الطين

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Extra vocabulary

pretty	جميل	mountain	جبل
village	قرية	smoke	دخان
poem	قصيدة	below	أسفل
burn	يحترق	online	متصلة بالإنترنت / على الإنترنت
material	مادة خام	fill	يملأ

Definitions

erupt	when fire and rocks come out of the top of a volcano	يثور
soil	the top part of the Earth in which plants grow	تربة
lava	hot liquid rock that comes out of volcanoes	حمم بركانية
mud flow	soft, wet material that moves down mountains	تدفق الطين
ash	something soft and gray that you find when a fire stops burning	رماد

Important expressions and prepositions

a safe place	مكان آمن	come out of	يخرج من
the island people	سكان الجزيرة	go away	يذهب بعيدًا
the helping hand	يد المساعدة	mix with	يختلط بـ
look down on	ينظر إلى	come back	يعود

Help your child identify these words. ساعد طفلك ...

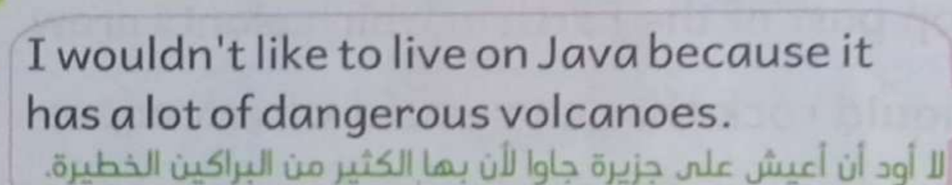
Good things and bad things about living on Java

fact file

Java

- Java is an island.
- There are many volcanoes on Java, for example Salak.
- When a volcano erupts , ash and fire come out of it and the people in the villages have to go away from their homes.
- The soil in Java is very good for growing plants.

I'd like to live on Java because it is a pretty place.
أود أن أعيش على جزيرة جاوا لأنها مكان جميل.





Rhyming words الكلمات المتناغمة صوتيًا

They're words with the same sound.

fire	higher
thirty-nine	online
away	stay
goes	flows
look	book
blood	mud

Help your child learn about Java island.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعلم عن جزيرة جاوا

Listen and read the poem.

The Volcanoes of Java

Let me take you to the pretty[1] island of Java[2],
Where almost everything is made of lava!
It comes from Java's volcanoes[3],
Which look down on the villages[4] below.



The names of the volcanoes are:
Salak, Guntur, Karaha, Malabar ...
But there are another thirty-nine,
You can find their names online!

When they erupt[5], there's ash[6] and fire,
Smoke[7] fills the air, going higher and higher,
The island people have to go away,
To a safe place where they can stay.

The lava and ash mix with mud flows[8],
This makes soil[9] where good food grows,
When the farmers come back to the land,
They thank the volcanoes for the helping hand.

1. جميل
2. جزيرة جاوا / جاوا
3. براكين
4. قرى
5. يثور
6. رماد
7. دخان
8. تدفق الطين
9. تربة

Answer the following questions.

1. What is Java?
....
2. Where do people go when the volcanoes erupt?
....
3. Why do farmers thank volcanoes?
....

Help your child listen to the poem.
ساعد طفلك أن يستمع إلى القصيدة.



1 Read and complete the text with words from the box:

villages - volcanoes - island - lava

Let me take you to the pretty 1) .... of Java, where almost everything is made of 2) .... ! It comes from Java's 3) .... , which look down on the 4) .... below.

2 Choose the correct word.

1. The hot red (lava - seed - mud - ash) quickly came down the side of the volcano.
2. If the volcanoes (make - erupt - stay - take), fire and rocks will come out of the top of them.
3. After three days of rain, a heavy (mud bank - mud bath - mud brick - mud flow) came down the side of the big mountain.
4. In a few months, the seeds we planted in the (sail - floor - soil - land) will grow into small trees.
5. When the fire stopped burning, there was lots of (ash - water - wood - lava) on the ground.
6. The (island - river - sea - lake) people have to go away when the volcanoes erupt.

3 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

The island of Java

Guiding words: (pretty - lava - volcanoes - erupt - soil)

....

....

....



WRITING A DESCRIPTION

Key vocabulary

arch	نصب مقوس	unusual	غريب / غير مألوف
hole	فتحة / ثقب	spring	الربيع
natural	طبيعي	fall	الخريف
sandstone	حجر رملي	shape	شكل

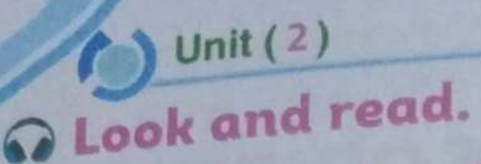
Conjugation of verbs

Present		Past	P.P
write	يكتب	wrote	written
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
take	يأخذ	took	taken

Important expressions and prepositions

late afternoon	في وقت متأخر بعد الظهيرة	wildlife	الحياة البرية
water bottle	زجاجة ماء	a group of	مجموعة من
white limestone	حجر جير أبيض	full of	مملوء بـ
look orange	يبدو برتقالي اللون	wild flowers	زهور برية
in the early morning	في الصباح الباكر	sun hat	قبعة شمس
geological formations	تكوينات جيولوجية	tourist brochure	دليل سياحي
Nambung National Park	منتزه نامبونج الوطني	ride a horse	يركب حصان
		would like to	يود أن

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.



Look and read.

Rainbow Bridge[1] National Monument - Utah, USA



Rainbow Bridge is one of the largest natural arches[2] in the world. It is also 200 million years old. It is on Lake[3] Powell in Utah, USA. It is 88 meters tall and it is made of red and brown sandstone[4]. A river eroded[5] a hole in the sandstone and has formed the arch over many, many years.

Rainbow Bridge has been a National Monument[6] since 1910. If you want to visit it, you have to take a boat, ride a horse, or walk to it.

It is in a very hot desert. So, you should visit it in the spring or in the fall[7]. Don't forget to take your water bottle and a sun hat[8]!

1. جسر قوس قزح
2. نُصب مقوس
3. بحيرة
4. حجر رملي
5. فَتت / نَحَت
6. أثر وطني
7. الخريف
8. قبعة شمس

Answer the following questions.

1. Where is the Rainbow Bridge?

....

2. How tall is it?

....

3. When should we visit the Rainbow Bridge?

....

Help your child read the description.

ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ الوصف.

Read the description.

The Pinnacles



The Pinnacles are one of the most unusual geological formations in Western Australia. They are a group of tall white rocks in the Nambung National Park. The Pinnacles are 25.000 to 30.000 years old. They are made of white limestone which the rain and wind have eroded into different shapes. The tallest columns are between three and five meters high. If you want to visit the Pinnacles, the best time of day to see them is in the early morning or late afternoon. At these times, the sun makes them look orange against the yellow sand dunes of the desert. The best time of year to see them is between August and October when the desert is full of beautiful wild flowers! You can drive there from the city of Perth in two hours.

Complete the table from the description above.

Name	The Pinnacles
Location	Nambung National Park in Western Australia
Age	....
Size / Shape	....
Made of	....
Eroded by	....
When to visit	....
How to get there	....

Help your child read the description.

ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ الوصف.

Writing

Writing a description of an unusual geological formation.

كتابة وصف عن تكوين جيولوجي غريب.

Tip!:

- To introduce the topic, start the first sentence with the name of your geological formation.
  لتقديم الموضوع، ابدأ الجملة الأولى باسم التكوين الجيولوجي.
- Write why this geological formation is important or special in the same sentence.
  اكتب لماذا هذا التكوين الجيولوجي مهم أو مميز في نفس الجملة.
- Next, include the location and age of the formation.
  ثم اكتب موقع وعمر التكوين (الجيولوجي)
- Explain how it was formed.
  اشرح كيف تكّون (هذا التكوين الجيولوجي)
- Describe what it looks like and how big it is.
  أوصف شكله و حجمه.
- Add extra, interesting information about it.
  أضف معلومات إضافية شيقة عن التكوين (الجيولوجي).
- Tell people how they can visit it.
  أخبر الناس كيف يمكنهم زيارته.

Do some research. Use the internet and complete the table.

The White Desert, Egypt

Name	....
Location	....
Age	....
Size / Shape	....
Made of	....
Eroded by	....
When to visit	....
How to get there	....

Use the information to write a description of 50 words.

Activities

1 Read and complete the text with words from the box:

Lake - eroded - sandstone - arches

Rainbow Bridge is one of the largest natural 1) .... in the world. It is also 200 million years old. It is on 2) .... Powell in Utah, USA. It is 88 meters tall and it is made of red and brown 3) .... A river 4) .... a hole in the sandstone and has formed the arch many years ago.

2 Choose the correct word.

1. Rainbow (Pole - Pyramid - Stone - Bridge) is one of the largest natural arches in the world.
2. A river (washed - watered - eroded - filled) a hole in the sandstone and has formed the arch.
3. You can (hit - drive - walk - ride) a horse to visit Rainbow Bridge.
4. Don't forget to take your water bottle and a (star - moon - sun - planet) hat.
5. Rainbow Bridge is a natural geological (nation - pollution - information - formation).
6. The monument is made of (paper - fabric - sandstone - plastic).

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

3 Read the passage then answer the questions.

The Pinnacles are one of the most unusual geological formations in Western Australia. They are a group of tall white rocks in the Nambung National Park. The Pinnacles are 25,000 to 30,000 years old. They are made of white limestone. The tallest columns are between three and five meters high. The best time of day to see them is in the early morning or late afternoon. The best time of year to see them is between August and October when the desert is full of beautiful wild flowers! You can drive there from the city of Perth in two hours.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. The Pinnacles are one of the most unusual (local - geological - historical - physical) formations.
2. The Pinnacles are made of white (sand dune - limes - rocks - limestone).

B) Answer the following questions.

3. Where are the Pinnacles?
4. What is the best time of day to visit the Pinnacles?

4 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. years - Rainbow - 200 - old - million - is - Bridge - .

....

2. a hole - sandstone - A river - the - in - eroded - .

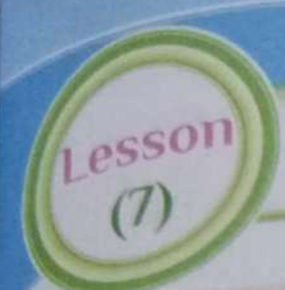
....

3. is - a very - desert - hot - The monument - in - .

....

4. to - water - Don't - bottle - your - take - forget - .

....



STORY: A BALLOON RIDE

Key vocabulary

balloon	منطاد	basket	سلة
pilot	طيار	ribbon	شريط
gentle	لطيف	flame	لهب / شعلة
light-lit	يشعل / أشعل		

Extra vocabulary

tickets	تذاكر	diary	يوميات / مفكرة
festival	مهرجان	palm tree	نخلة
flight	رحلة جوية	tiny	صغير جدًا
excited	مسرور / سعيد	enormous	ضخم
statues	تماثيل	rope	حبل

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
laugh	يضحك	laughed	laughed
pick	يلتقط	picked	picked
drop	يَسقِط	dropped	dropped

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Unit (2)

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
fly	يطير / يسافر	flew	flown
fall	يقع	fell	fallen
find	يجد	found	found
shine	تشرق / تسطع	shone	shone

Definitions

ribbon	a long, soft piece of material	شريط
gentle	slow, not fast or extreme	لطيف
basket	people use it to carry things, and a big one can carry people	سلة
flame	the burning gas that you see in a fire	لهب / شعلة
light / lit	make/made something start to burn	يشعل

Important expressions and prepositions

hot air balloon	منطاد هوائي	climb into	يتسلق
a hat on his head	على رأسه قبعة	touch the clouds	يلامس السحاب
a perfect weather	طقس مثالي	special coat	معطف مميز
have a ride	يأخذ جولة	fall out of	يسقط من

Listen and read the story.

"Come inside, Mariam," said Mom. "It's late."
Mariam was in the garden. She loved watching the birds. She thought about the places they visited and the things they saw. "I would love to fly," she said.
"Like a bird?" Mom laughed. "You are funny!"
Mariam's dad came home. He was happy. "Look! I've got tickets for the Luxor hot air balloon[1] festival[2]! We'll see balloons in lots of colors."
Mariam was very excited. All week, she thought about the festival. Finally, the day arrived. Mariam was watching everything when she saw a tall man. He had a special coat and a hat on his head. He was a hot air balloon pilot[3]! As he walked away, a book fell out of his bag. He didn't know. Mariam ran to pick it up.
"Look, Mom!" she said. "It's a book about hot air balloon flights[4]." "Oh no!" said Mom. "It's his diary[5]! It's about everywhere he's been."
"We must give it back!" said Mariam. Together they ran until they found the man."
Hello! Did you drop this book?" said Mariam's dad. "Thank you!" the man said. "This book is important. I write everywhere that I have traveled to in the balloon! I want to thank you - would you like to have a ride?" He pointed to a beautiful balloon. "Yes, please!" they said.

1. منطاد هوائي 2. مهرجان 3. طيار 4. رحلات طيران 5. مفكرة

Help your child read the story.

ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ القصة

"It's perfect weather today, with no rain and a gentle[6] wind," he said.
They followed him to the balloon and climbed into the basket. Mariam watched as he lit[7] the flame[8]. As the air inside the balloon got hot, he dropped the rope and the balloon slowly climbed into the air. Soon, they were flying over the beautiful city of Luxor. The wind blew them gently through the clear blue sky. They saw green fields and sandy deserts, palm trees, dunes, and mountains. They flew over enormous statues[9] and beautiful temples. The Nile looked like a silver ribbon[10]. Everything was quiet, and the houses, cars, and boats were tiny. The sun shone and it felt like they could touch the clouds.
"Now I know what it's like to be a bird!" said Mariam.

6. لطيف 7. أشعل 8. لهب / نار 9. تماثيل ضخمة 10. شريط

Read and write (T) True or (F) False.

1 Mariam loved watching animals. ( )

2 Dad had tickets for the Luxor airplane festival. ( )

3 They saw a tall man who had a special coat. ( )

Help your child read the story.

ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ القصة.

Activities

1 Read and complete the text with words from the box.

balloon - statues - excited - tickets

One day, Mariam's dad came home. He had 1) .... for the Luxor hot air 2) .... festival. Mariam's family were very 3) .... They climbed into the balloon. Soon they were flying over the beautiful city of Luxor. They flew over enormous 4) .... and beautiful temples.

2 Choose the correct word.

1. A (flame - basket - balloon - ribbon) is a long, soft piece of material.
2. To (light - fall - fly - play) is to make something start to burn.
3. The word (fast - gentle - quick - excited) means slow, not fast or extreme.
4. People use (baskets - balls - ribbons - balloons) to carry things.
5. (Flag - Oxygen - Air - Flame) is the burning gas that you see in a fire.
6. A (pilot - farmer - teacher - baker) is the person who flies a plane or a hot air balloon.

3 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. birds - Mariam - watching - loved - .

....

2. about - air - The book - flights - hot - balloon - is - .

....

3. a ride - Would - like - have - to - you - ?

....

4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Mariam loved watching birds. She wanted to see what they see. One day, Mariam's dad came home. He had tickets for the Luxor hot air balloon festival. Mariam was very excited. When the day arrived, Mariam and her family went to the festival. Mariam was with her parents when she saw a tall man. Something fell. It was a diary. Mariam wanted to give it back. "Thank you," said the pilot. "Would you like to have a ride?" Mariam's family were very excited and they climbed into the balloon. Soon, they were flying over the beautiful city of Luxor. They flew over enormous statues and beautiful temples.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Mariam loved watching (animals - birds - sports - clouds).
2. The festival was in (Aswan - Cairo - Giza - Luxor).

B) Answer the following questions.

3. What fell from the tall man?

....

4. What did they fly over?

....

5 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

A trip on a hot air balloon

Guiding words:

(Luxor - pilot - gentle - flame - tiny - statues - temples)

....

....

....

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة

Review on Unit (2)

Vocabulary

valley	وادى	crater	فوهة بركان
canyon	وادٍ ضيق - منحدر	dunes	كثبان (رملية)
wetlands	أراضي رطبة - مستنقعات	erode	ينحت - يفتت
erupt	يثور	storm-chaser	متتبع العواصف
hurricane	إعصار	thunderstorm	عاصفة رعدية
flood	فيضان	dust storm	عاصفة ترابية
photographer	مصور فوتوغرافي	mountain	جبل
coast	ساحل	grassland	أرض عشبية
excited	مسرور - متحمس	man-made	من صنع الإنسان
archaeologist	عالم آثار	ruins	أطلال
century	قرن (١٠٠ عام)	columns	أعمدة
lava	حمم بركانية	soil	تربة زراعية
mud flow	تدفق الطين	ash	رماد
arch	قوس	pilot	طيار
light - lit	يشعل - أشعل	flame	لهب - شعلة
pilot	طيار	hot air balloon	منطاد هوائي
ribbon	شريط	diary	يوميات / مفكرة

Natural Wonders

The Sahara Desert	الصحراء الكبرى	Mount Kilimanjaro	جبل كليمنجارو
Victoria Falls	شلالات فيكتوريا	Ngorongoro Crater	فوهة بركان نجورونجورو

Help your child revise unit (2).

ساعد طفلك أن يراجع الوحدة الثانية

Present Perfect Tense زمن المضارع التام

Form

Subject + have / has + P.P

e.g. I've played tennis.

e.g. She has eaten pizza.

Negative

Subject + haven't / hasn't + P.P

e.g. We haven't studied French.

e.g. He hasn't slept early.

Question

Yes, No question

Have / Has + subject + P.P .....?

e.g. Have you bought a TV?

e.g. Has he ridden a bike?

Wh-question

Q.W + have / has + subject + P.P .....?

e.g. Where have you been? - I've been to Luxor.

Key words

just I've just met my teacher.

ever Have you ever seen a lion?

never - No, I've never seen a lion.

already She's already fed the hens.
She's fed the hens already.

Help your child revise unit (2).

ساعد طفلك أن يراجع الوحدة الثانية.

Writing Corner

Wonders of Africa

The African continent is an amazing place, with mountains, deserts, lakes, valleys, and rainforests. There are beautiful coasts, waterfalls, and volcanoes. It has some of the most famous natural wonders in the world, like Ngorongoro Crater, Victoria Falls, Mount Kilimanjaro and the Sahara Desert. There are man-made wonders too, like the Pyramids of Giza.

Rainbow Bridge in the USA

Rainbow Bridge is one of the largest natural arches in the world. It is also 200 million years old. It is on Lake Powell in Utah, USA. It is 88 meters tall and it is made of red and brown sandstone. A river eroded a hole in the sandstone and has formed the arch over many, many years. Rainbow Bridge has been a National Monument since 1910. If you want to visit it, you have to take a boat, ride a horse, or walk to it. It is in a very hot desert. So, you should visit it in the spring or in the fall. Don't forget to take your water bottle and a sun hat.

The Sahara Desert

The Sahara Desert is the largest hot desert in the world. It covers eleven countries. Some of the sand dunes can be 180 meters high. Although it is a hot and dry place, some animals and plants live there.

Help your child write paragraphs.

ساعد طفلك أن يكتب فقرات.

Activities on Unit (2)

1 Listen and circle the correct answer.

نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب

1. Mount Kilimanjaro is made of (two - three - four - five) volcanoes.
2. The volcanoes haven't erupted for thousands of (days - weeks - months - years).
3. Mount Kilimanjaro is the tallest mountain in (Africa - Asia - Europe - America).
4. At the top of Kilimanjaro, there is (plant - water - sand - snow) and ice.

2 Listen and complete.

نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب

1. Reem and Ahmed are going to Luxor on ....
2. They are very ....
3. They are going to Luxor from ....
4. They went to .... two years ago.

3 Read and complete the text with the words from the box:

hurricane - grandparents - weather - storm-chasers

Kamal's parents often went to other countries for their work. Usually, Kamal and his younger sisters stayed at home with their 1) .... Two years ago, Kamal's parents said, "You can come with us when we next go away for work." Kamal was very excited because his parents were 2) .... ! These are people who travel to places where a 3) .... or another form of extreme 4) .... is forecast.

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة

4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Rainbow Bridge is one of the largest natural arches in the world. It is also 200 million years old. It is on Lake Powell in Utah, USA. It is 88 meters tall and it is made of red and brown sandstone. A river eroded a hole in the sandstone and has formed the arch over many, many years. Rainbow Bridge has been a National Monument since 1910. If you want to visit it, you have to take a boat, ride a horse, or walk to it. It is in a very hot desert. So, you should visit it in the spring or in the fall. Don't forget to take your water bottle and a sun hat.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Rainbow Bridge is in Utah, (Sudan - UK - USA - Egypt).
2. Rainbow Bridge has been a National Monument since (2010 - 1920 - 1901 - 1910).

B) Answer the following questions.

3. How tall is Rainbow Bridge?

....

4. How do you get to Rainbow Bridge?

....

5 Choose the correct word.

1. The (teacher - farmer - dentist - storm-chaser) followed the thunderstorm in his car.
2. The hot (ash - fog - lava - clouds) quickly came down the side of the volcano.
3. Have you (just - already - ever - never) traveled to the USA?
4. She (visits - will visit - has visited - visited) Luxor two days ago.

6 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. parents - Have - Sudan - to - been - Kamal's - ?

....

2. got - the - We - festival - for - tickets - have - .

....

7 The Reader.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why does Jubari leave the wadi?

....

2. What does the crocodile look like?

....

B) Choose the correct answer.

3. The water was very, very (hot - cold - fresh - salty).
4. Jubari looked and saw a big (white - black - red - blue) animal.

8 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

A man-made wonder

Guiding words:

(The Sphinx - Giza - head - body - long - tourists - fantastic)

....

....

....

....

....

....

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Activities on Review (1)

1 Listen and circle the correct answer.

نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب

1. The Victoria Falls is on the Zambezi (Sea - Lake - River - Ocean).
2. Every minute, (three - four - five - six) million cubic meters of water falls into a big canyon.
3. The water has (erupted - stopped - eroded - dried) the big canyon.
4. The (water - oil - juice - salt) makes a lot of noise when it falls.

2 Listen and complete.

1. An ecosystem is all the animals and .... in an area.
2. The ecosystem can be small like a pond or big like a ....
3. Living things .... with non-living things.
4. The different species in an ecosystem make a ....

3 Read and complete the text with the words from the box:

Archaeologists - man-made - natural - volcano

The Great Pyramid is 1) .... , which means that people made it. 2) .... can learn a lot about history from buildings like this. We can also learn a lot from 3) .... wonders of the world such as the Ngorongoro Crater. For example, we know this was once a 4) .... which erupted millions of years ago.

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Have you ever visited a rainforest? In Rwanda, you can see a beautiful rainforest in Volcanoes National Park. You will see a lot of different animals there like monkeys, snakes, and birds. If you are lucky, you might see a gorilla, too. You must be very quiet as you walk through the forest. You can't talk loudly to your friends and family. You don't want to scare the gorillas and other animals away.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. In Rwanda you can see a beautiful (field - rainforest - desert - storm).
2. If you are lucky, you might see a (lion - zebra - gorilla - tiger).

B) Answer the following questions.

3. What animals can you see in Rwanda? ....
4. How must you be as you walk through the forest? ....

5 The Reader.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. What do Jubari and his mother eat in the wadi?

....

2. How do gazelles help the acacia trees?

....

B) Choose the correct answer

3. Jubari thought the mangroves were (rainy - salty - fresh - hot) for gazelles.
4. Jubari thought the beach was (sandy - salty - brave - cloudy) for gazelles.

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

6 Choose the correct word.

1. When a volcano (erodes - erupts - snows - forms), it sends out smoke and fire.
2. We have (be - were - being - been) to Aswan.
3. The plants, animals and insects (protect - interact - feed - reflect) with each other to survive.
4. They met a man (who - which - where - whose) works in a garden.

7 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. natural - The - beautiful - is - in - Africa - world - .

....

2. ecosystem - The Amazon - an important - is - rainforest - .

....

8 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

Healthy Habits

Guiding words:
(get up - breakfast - walk - sport - fruit and vegetables - go to bed)

....

....

....

....

....

....

TERM (1) PROJECT (1)

Name: Cilantro

Picture of plant:



Description of plant:

This plant[1] is a herb.
It is usually about 45-50 centimeters tall.
It has a lot of green leaves[2]. The seeds[3] are white or light pink. Bees love them.
The flowers make a lot of small green fruit. Then this fruit turns light brown. These are the seeds which are called coriander.

Where can you find it?

This plant is originally from the area around the Mediterranean Sea. It grows in sunny freshwater[4] ecosystems.

Conservation status:

Cilantro is not endangered.

How people use this plant:

People use the leaves for lots of different things. For example, you can put them is salads[5] or soups. People also like the leaves with meat and fish.
People use the seeds in food and in traditional medicine.
The ancient Egyptians used coriander for different types of medicine, too.

Why I like this plant:

I like this plant because it is delicious[6] and useful. My mom puts it in my favorite salad. I also like the smell of the leaves.

1. نبات
2. أوراق
3. بذور
4. مياه عذبة
5. سلطة
6. لذيذ

Help your child read the text.

ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ النص

NON-FICTION READER

INCREDIBLE PLACES AROUND THE WORLD

Read the listen.

There are some amazing places around the world which are very famous(1). For example, we all know the Sahara Desert, Mount Everest, and the Amazon rainforest(2). Here we look at some other incredible(3) places which you might not know.

Sharm El Luli - Marsa Alam

Sharm El Luli beach is one of the most beautiful beaches on the Red Sea. Its clean, blue waters make it very popular with tourists. Divers(4) also love going here because you can see many colorful fish. You can sometimes see turtles, too. The beach is 60 kilometers south of Marsa Alam.

The Giant's Causeway - Northern Ireland



The Giant's Causeway is in Northern Ireland. It's made of around 40,000 black rock columns(5) which rise from the sea. Scientists have discovered(6) that they formed when a volcano erupted(7) 50-60 million years ago, but some people say that giants(8) made them so they could get to the Scottish Island of Staffa across the sea!

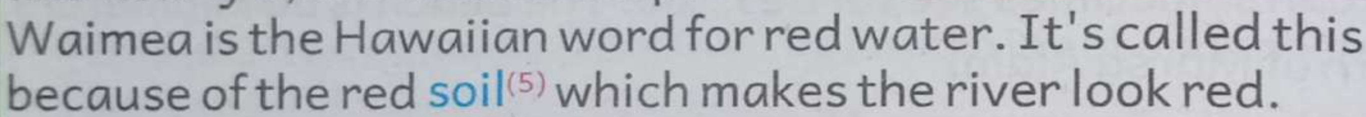
1. مشهور	2. غابة مطيرة	3. لا يصدق	4. غواصين
5. أعمدة	6. اكتشفوا	7. ثار	8. عمالقة

The Matterhorn - Switzerland

Some people say this is the most beautiful mountain in Europe. It's 4,478 meters tall and has the shape of a pyramid with four sides. It's like this because of the way the ice eroded[1] the rock. About 3,000 people climb the mountain every year.

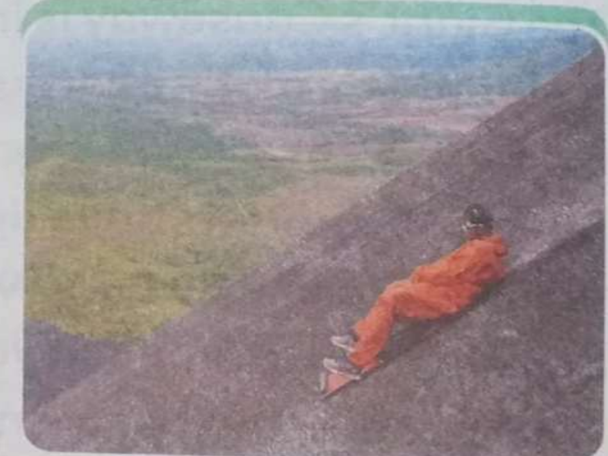
Waimea Canyon - Hawaii, USA

The islands[2] of Hawaii are part of the USA, although they are more than 7,000 kilometers away in the Pacific Ocean[3]. The Waimea Canyon here is an amazing place. A river has eroded a canyon[4] which is 16 kilometers long and nearly 1,000 meters deep.

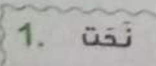


Waimea is the Hawaiian word for red water. It's called this because of the red soil[5] which makes the river look red.

Cerro Negro - Nicaragua, South America



Cerro Negro is a volcano in Nicaragua, and it has erupted more than 20 times in the last 160 years! However, it has not erupted for more than 20 years, so it not usually dangerous. Its name means black hill[6] and many people climb up its black slopes[7]. When they get to the top, many people surf[8] back down again!



1. نَحَتَ
2. جزر
3. المحيط الهادي
4. وادٍ ضيق عميق
5. تربة زراعية
6. تل
7. منحدرات
8. يتزلج

Help your child read the text.

ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ النص

NON-FICTION READER

INCREDIBLE BUILDING AROUND THE WORLD

Look and read.

We all know the famous man-made places around the world like the Pyramids of Giza and the Sydeny Opera House[1], but every year, people are always trying to build more and more amazing buildings. Here we look at some other incredible man-made[2] places which you might not know.

Bibliotheca Alexandria, Alexandria, Egypt

Opened in 2010, the famous Bibliotheca Alexandria[3] has space for eight million books! The beautiful modern[4] building by the Mediterranean[5] is the same shape as Alexandria's harbor[6], and has a 32-meter high wall with writing from languages through history.

Habitat 67, Montreal, Canada



Many of us live in tall apartment[7] buildings where we have people living above or below us. But Habitat 67 is very different to most apartment buildings! Here, the 148 apartments look like a big children's puzzle! Build in 1967, its apartments all have a terrace[8] with amazing views over the city.

1. دار أوبرا سيدني
2. من صنع الإنسان
3. مكتبة الإسكندرية
4. حديث
5. البحر المتوسط
6. ميناء / مرفأ
7. شقة
8. شُرفة

Beijing National Stadium, China



There are many amazing sports stadiums[1] around the world, but not many are designed by artists! [2] Chinese artist Ai Weiwei designed the Beijing National Stadium for the 2008 Olympic Games with some architects[3], and now 80,000 people can visit it for sports events. Most people call it the Birds Nest[4] because it looks like a place where birds lay their eggs!

Institute for Sound and Vision, the Netherlands



The architects of this museum like color! The building of the Institute[5] for Sound[6] and Vision[7] is made of hundreds of colored pieces of glasses. Opened in 2006, the museum teaches you all about the media[8], including television, radio , newspapers and social media.

1. ستادات	2. فنانين	3. مهندسين معماريين	4. عش الطيور
5. معهد	6. الصوت	7. الرؤية	8. الإعلام

Answer the following questions.

1. What does the media include?

....

2. How many books does Bibliotheca have space for?

....

Help your child read the text.

ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ النص

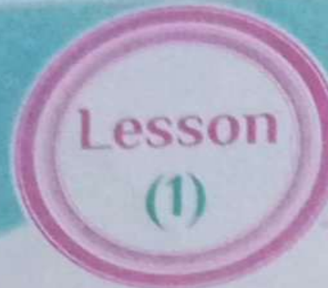
Unit 3

How we use our world

Niagara Falls, USA and Canada

In this unit the student will ...

- talk about natural resources, and renewable and non-renewable resources.
- understand a play about finding dinosaur bones.
- make sentences and questions using the second conditional.
- describe resources in ancient Egypt and do a quiz.
- understand a story about a blind girl and describe the physical properties of objects.
- understand a description of a science experiment.
- write a report about a visit to a place and develop a topic using facts, definitions, and details.
- understand a story about an experiment.
- use reported speech.



NATURAL RESOURCES

Look, listen and read.



methane (gas)
غاز الميثان



stone (solid)
حجر



soil (solid)
تربة

cloud (gas)
سحابة



waterfall (liquid)
شلال



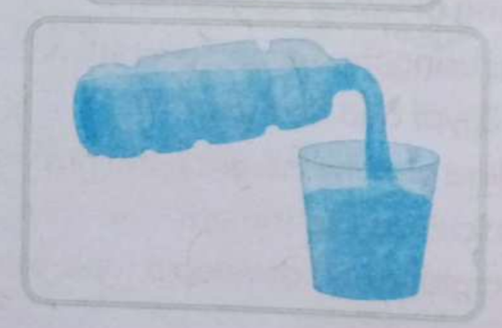
water (liquid)
ماء

States of matter

solid
صلبة



liquid
سائلة



gas
غازية



Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Natural Resources

Renewable

the sun	الشمس
wind	الرياح
water	الماء

Non-renewable

coal	فحم
gas	غاز
metal	معدن
stone	حجر
wood	خشب
soil	التربة الزراعية

Extra vocabulary

Marsa Alam	مدينة مرسى علم	materials	مواد	pan	قِدر - وعاء
journey	رحلة	mine	منجم	sign	لافتة
freezer	جهاز التجميد (فريزر)	object	شيء	state	حالة
holiday	إجازة	shape	شكل	steam	بخار
electricity	الكهرباء	pale color	لون باهت	gold	الذهب
difference	اختلاف - فرق	container	وعاء	candy	حلوى

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
melt	يذوب	melted	melted
boil	يغلي	boiled	boiled
turn	يتحول	turned	turned
pick up	يلتقط	picked up	picked up
heat	يسخن	heated	heated
burn	يحرق - يحترق	burned / burnt	burned/ burnt
pour	يصب	poured	poured
flow	يتدفق - يسيل	flowed	flowed

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات

Irregular verbs (أفعال غير منتظمة)

Present	Past	P.P
freeze يجمد	froze	frozen
build يبني	built	built
understand يفهم	understood	understood

Definitions

natural resources	things we can use from nature, like wood and soil مصادر طبيعية
mine	a place where we get raw materials from the ground منجم
raw materials	things that come from the ground, like gold and coal مواد خام
renewable	means we can get more after we use it متجددة
non-renewable	means we can't use it again غير متجددة
A solid	has a fixed shape مادة صلبة
A liquid	doesn't have a fixed shape and it flows مادة سائلة
A gas	doesn't have a fixed shape and you can't see it غاز

Important expressions and prepositions

look out of ينظر من	fixed shape شكل ثابت
turn from ..... to يتحول من ... إلى	fossil fuels وقود حفري
journey to رحلة إلى	Sukari gold mine منجم السكري للذهب
solar energy الطاقة الشمسية	get warm يسخن

Listen and read.

Lesson 1

Salma's journey(1) to Marsa Alam

It's summer and Salma and her family are going to Marsa Alam for a holiday. Salma looks out of the car window and sees a sign to the Sukari gold mine(2).

"What's a mine, mom?" she asks.

"It's a place where we get raw materials(3) from the ground, like gold and coal."

"Are raw materials the same as natural resources(4)?" asks Salma.

"Yes, usually," says Mom. "Natural resources are things we can use from nature, like wood(5) and soil. We use them to make the things we need. For example, we use wood to make tables, stone(6) to build houses, and plants for food. The sun is a natural resource because it gives us solar energy(7) to make electricity."

"Our teacher says that coal(8) is non- renewable, is that right?"

"Yes," says Mom. "Some natural resources like solar energy are renewable - this means that we can get more of the resource naturally after we use it. But some natural resources are non-renewable.
When we burn fossil fuels(9) such as coal and gas, we can't use them again."
"What's the difference between coal and gas?" asks Salma.

"Coal is a solid(10)," says Mom. "You can pick up a solid object, like your bag. It has a fixed(11) shape. You can't usually see gases, although some have a pale color. Gases move and change shape."

"What about liquids, Mom?"
"Liquids don't have a fixed shape. You can't pick up a liquid which isn't in a container. Liquids can flow(12) - for example, you can pour water into a cup.



Did you know that some solids, liquids, and gases can change from one state(13) to another?" says Dad. "If you boil liquid water, it turns to steam which is a gas. If you freeze(14) liquid water, it turns to ice which is a solid. When ice melts(15), it becomes a liquid again!"
"Yes, we learned that at school!" says Salma. "But I understand it better now. Thanks, Mom and Dad!"

1. رحلة
2. منجم
3. مواد خام
4. مصادر طبيعية
5. خشب
6. حجر
7. الطاقة الشمسية
8. فحم
9. وقود حفري
10. صلب
11. ثابت
12. يسيل
13. حالة
14. يتجمد
15. يذوب

Help your child read about natural resources.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ عن المصادر الطبيعية.



Activities

1 Read and complete the dialog with words from the box.

mine - Marsa Alam - Yes - What

Mona : Hello, Salma. Where did you go for a holiday?

Salma : I went to 1) ....

Mona : 2) .... did you see?

Salma : I saw the Sukari gold 3) ....

Mona : Did you enjoy your holiday?

Salma : 4) ...., very much.

2 Choose the correct word.

1. Solids, liquids, and gases can change from one (state - star - base - type) to another.
2. When we (freeze - boil - melt- drink) water, it turns into steam.
3. A (liquid - gas - solid - stone) flows.
4. If you (burn - boil - heat - freeze) water, it turns into ice.
5. Steam is a (solid - gas - liquid - water).
6. Ice is a (solid - stone - liquid - gas).
7. You can pick up a (liquid - gas - solid - steam).
8. Solids have a (changed - fixed - running - melted) shape.
9. When you freeze water, it turns from a liquid to a (gas - solid - steam - cloud).
10. Gold and coal are (raw - row - liquid - gas) materials.
11. We use (paper - cotton - wood - glass) to make tables.

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة

7. We can burn (fossil - fast - gold - petrol) fuels like coal and gas.

8. (Solids - Gases - Tables - Chairs) don't have a fixed shape.

3 Read and match.

1. Raw materials are
2. The sun is
3. Renewable energy means
4. A liquid can

a. we can get more after we use it.
b. flow.
c. a natural resource.
d. things that come from the ground.

1-(   )   2-(   )   3-(   )   4-(   )

4 Read and complete the text with words from the box.

boiled - froze - ice - steam

In science class today, our teacher put some water in a pan. She heated the water until it 1) .... Some of the water turned to 2) .... Then we poured the water into a container, and put it in a freezer. The water 3) .... and turned to 4) ....

5 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. fixed - A solid - shape - has - a - .

....

2. solar - The sun - us - gives - energy - .

....

3. boil - you - When - water, - turns - it - steam - to - .

....

6 Read the following text and answer the questions.

What's a mine? It's a place where we get raw materials from the ground, like gold and coal. Are raw materials the same as natural resources? Natural resources are things we can use from nature, like wood and soil. We use them to make the things we need. For example, we use wood to make tables, stone to build houses, and plants for food. The sun is a natural resource because it gives us solar energy to make electricity.
Some natural resources like solar energy are renewable - this means that we can get more of the resource naturally after we use it. But some natural resources are non-renewable. When we burn fossil fuels such as coal and gas, we can't use them again.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. (Gold - Water - Wood - Wind) is a raw material.
2. The sun is a (normal - natural - nature - wind) energy.

B) Answer the following questions.

3. What's a mine? ....
4. Why are fossil fuels non-renewable? ....

7 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

Natural resources

Guiding words:

(renewable - non-renewable - sun - wind - fossil fuels - solar energy)

....
....
....
....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة



LANGUAGE






shovel جاروف	dig يحفر	hole حفرة	bones عظام

Extra vocabulary

mountain	جبل	gazelle	غزال
dinosaur	ديناصور	weekend	عطلة نهاية الأسبوع
expert	خبير	skeleton	هيكل عظمي
archaeologists	علماء الآثار	normal	عادي
real	حقيقي	enough	كافٍ

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
imagine	يتخيل / يتصور	imagined	imagined
decide	يقرر	decided	decided
plan	يخطط	planned	planned
stay	يقيم / يبقى	stayed	stayed
miss	يفتقد / يفوته	missed	missed
move	يتحرك / ينتقل	moved	moved

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
dig	يحفر	dug	dug
tell	يخبر	told	told
give	يعطي	gave	given

Important expressions and prepositions

on the ground	على الأرض	talk to	يتكلم مع
take .... home	يأخذ ... للمنزل	plan to	يخطط لـ
on the sign	على اللافتة	listen to	يستمع إلى
give to	يعطي لـ	for a day	لمدة يوم
interested in	مهتم بـ	move to	ينتقل إلى
Egyptian Geological Museum	المتحف الجيولوجي المصري	look for	يبحث عن

Read and listen to the play .

Scene 1: Inside a room in Grandpa 's house

Grandpa : What are you doing tomorrow, children?

Donia : Tarek and I are going into the mountains with Dad.

Grandpa : Really? When I was a boy, people told me that there were dinosaur bones in the mountains.

Tarek : Real dinosaur bones?

Grandpa : I think so. I never saw them, but my friend Ali was digging a hole there and he found some bones.

Tarek : Wow! Donia, let's take a shovel when we go to the mountains. We might find dinosaur bones too!

Help your child read and listen to the play.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ ويستمع إلى المسرحية.

ene 2: In the car

arek : What would you do if we found dinosaur bones in the mountains, Donia?

onia : If we found dinosaur bones, I would take them home. If there were a lot of dinosaur bones, I would give one to Grandpa. He's very interested in dinosaurs!

arek : Hmm. I don't know. I think we should call an expert. If I found dinosaur bones, I would call the museum and tell them.

onia : That's a good idea. And if the archaeologists from the museum came, maybe they would find a whole dinosaur skeleton.

arek : And if the skeleton went in the museum, they would put our names on the sign. It would say "Found by Donia and Tarek."

onia : Wow! That's cool.

cene 3: In the mountains

onia : Here's the shovel. Let's start digging.

arek digs in the ground.

arek : Look! I've found a bone, Donia! Is it a dinosaur bone?

onia : I don't think they're heavy enough to be dinosaur bones. They're just animal bones...Maybe a goat or gazelle.

Tarek : You're right. I've never seen a dinosaur bone in real life. Only photos!

Dad : Well, why don't we visit the Egyptian Geological Museum in Cairo soon?

Donia : If we go to the museum, we'll see really big dinosaur skeletons.

Tarek : If we see real dinosaur skeletons, we'll know what to look for next time. Can we go tomorrow, Dad?

Help your child read and listen to the play.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ ويستمع إلى المسرحية.



If

First Conditional

Form: If + present simple , will + inf.

Usage: **We use the first conditional:**

⇨ To describe events which will probably happen in the future.

تستخدم الحالة الشرطية الأولى لوصف أحداث من المحتمل أن تحدث في المستقبل.

e.g. If we go to the museum, we will see dinosaur bones.

We will see dinosaur bones if we go to the museum.

Second Conditional

Form: If + past simple , would + inf.

Usage: **We use the second conditional:**

⇨ To describe events we imagine, but probably won't happen.

تستخدم الحالة الشرطية الثانية لوصف أحداث نتخيلها ولكن من المحتمل ألا تحدث.

e.g. If it snowed in October, I would be very surprised.

I would be very surprised if it snowed in October.

Rewriting Corner

1. It rains. I won't go to school. (If)
   ⇨ If it rains, I won't go to school.
2. I don't study hard. I don't succeed. (If)
   ⇨ If I studied hard, I would succeed.
3. If Salah come early, he would join us. (Correct)
   ⇨ If Salah came early, he would join us.
4. I eat chocolate, so I'm fat. (If)
   ⇨ If I didn't eat chocolate, I wouldn't be fat.

Help your child learn the first and the second conditionals.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعلم الحالة الشرطية الأولى والثانية

1 Choose the correct word(s).

1. If I saw a lion in the street, I (will - would - can - may) be afraid.
2. If it (snow - snows - snowed- snowing) in October, I would be very surprised.
3. If we (see - sees - saw - seeing) a fire, my parents would call the fire service.
4. If we go to the museum, we (would - could - might - will) see really big dinosaur skeletons.
5. If I (find - found - finds - finding) dinosaur bones, I would call the museum and tell them.
6. If I found a phone on the ground, I (will - may - can - would) take it to the police.
7. If I (meet - meets - met - meeting) a famous person, I wouldn't know what to say.
8. If we go to the shopping mall on Saturday, I (will - would - could - might) buy a new book.

2 Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets.

1. I have a lot of money. I will buy a villa. (If)

....

2. I don't play well, so I don't win. (If)

....

3. I take medicine. I will recover. (If)

....

4. I go to the park today. I meet my friends. (If)

....

5. I don't run. I won't catch the train. (If)

....

6. Eat healthy food or you will get ill. (If)

....

7. If I have time, I will play with my brother. (had)

....



1 Read and complete the dialog with words from the box.

digging - shovel - mountains - bones

Grandpa : What are you doing tomorrow, children?
Donia : We're going into the 1)........................ with Dad.
Grandpa : Really? When I was a boy, they told me that there were dinosaur 2)................ in the mountains
Tarek : Real dinosaur bones?
Grandpa : I think so. I never saw them, but my friend Ali was 3)......... a hole there and he found some bones
Tarek : Wow! Donia, let's take a 4)........................, when we go to the mountain.

2 Choose the correct word.

1. There were dinosaur (come - bones - tunes - phones) in the mountains.
2. My friend Ali was (playing - drinking - digging- reading) a hole and he found some bones.
3. Grandpa is very interested (on - in - at - by) dinosaurs.
4. If we go to the museum, we'll see really big dinosaur (cycles - skeletons - skill - skull).
5. We use a (towel - shovel - spoon - ruler) to dig.
6. I (would - will - could - might) play games with my friends if I see them in the park today.
7. If I (have - has - had - having) a lot of money, I would build a home for animals.
8. If I visited Cairo, I (will - would - may - can) go to the Egyptian Geological Museum.
9. If it was very hot, I would (stay - stays - staying - stayed) at home.

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

3 Read the following text and answer the questions.

Last week I went on a school trip to the Egyptian Geological Museum in Cairo. I went with my classmates. We learnt a lot there. We saw really big dinosaur skeletons. The museum is fantastic. The guide told us interesting information about dinosaurs. We spent a nice time there. We took a lot of photos. We came back home at eight o'clock.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. We came back home at (5 - 7 - 6 - 8) o'clock.
2. I went to the Egyptian Geological Museum with my (friends - classmates - family - parents).

B) Answer the following questions.

3. What did you see there? ....
4. How is the museum? ....

4 Order the words to make correct sentences.

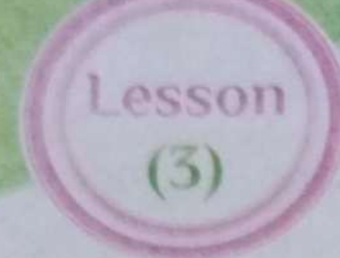
1. going - They - are - the - to - mountains - .
....
2. would - do - What - you - you - if - a bike - had - ?
....
3. are - What - you - tomorrow - doing - ?
....
4. bones - I - some - dinosaur - found - .
....

5 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

A trip to the Egyptian Geological Museum

Guiding questions:

- Where did you go?
- Who did you go with?
- How did you find it?
- How did you go?
- What did you see?
- When did you come back home?



RESOURCES IN ANCIENT EGYPT

Key vocabulary

economy	الاقتصاد	fertile	خصبة
flax	نبات الكتان (خيوط الكتان)	linen	قماش الكتان
bend	يثني - يلوي	papyrus	ورق البردي

Extra vocabulary

mud	طين	successful	ناجح
agriculture	الزراعة	medicine	دواء
jewelry	مجوهرات	mines	مناجم
copper	نحاس	tools	أدوات
cooking pots	أواني الطهي	limestone	حجر الجير
temples	معابد	hieroglyphics	الكتابة الهيروغليفية
forests	غابات	problems	مشاكل
bricks	قوالب طوب	the Eastern Desert	الصحراء الشرقية
hives	خلايا النحل	The Nile Delta	دلتا النيل

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
flood	يفيض	flooded	flooded
turn	يتحول	turned	turned
die	يموت	died	died
discover	يكتشف	discovered	discovered
transport	ينقل	transported	transported

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Irregular verbs (الأفعال غير منتظمة)

Present		Past	P.P
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
keep	يحفظ	kept	kept
build	يبني	built	built
bend	يثني - يلوي	bent	bent

Important expressions and prepositions

work at	يعمل في	such as	مثل
as well as	بالإضافة إلى	useful in	مفيد في
at first	في البداية	get out of	يخرج من
take from	يأخذ من		

Listen and read.

Mr Taha

Hello, my name's Mr Taha and I work at the museum. I know your class is learning about natural resources, so I'm here today to talk about resources in ancient Egypt!

Did you know that ancient Egypt was very successful because it had good natural resources? Agriculture was a very important part of the economy[1] of ancient Egypt. The Nile flooded every year and made the soil fertile[2]. Farmers grew lots of different crops, such as cotton and rice.



Do any of you know what flax[3] is? This tall plant has blue flowers. The plant turns yellow after the flowers die. Flax was important in ancient Egypt. People used it to make linen[4] for clothes, as well as for strong rope.

1. الاقتصاد 2. خصبة 3. نبات الكتان 4. قماش الكتان

Help your child read about resources in ancient Egypt.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ عن الموارد في مصر القديمة.

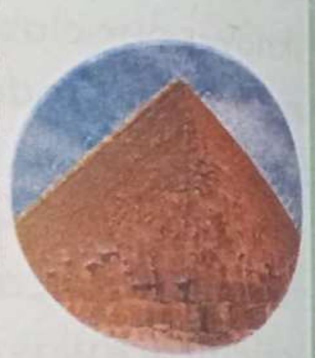
Salt was also a very important resource in ancient Egypt, and they sold it to other countries, too, People used salt to keep food fresh. it was also useful in medicine and agriculture[5]. Some of the lakes in the Nile Delta had lots of salt which people could take to use or sell. Pictures of life in ancient Egypt often show jewelry and beautiful objects made from gold! We think they discovered gold about 5,000 years ago.

At first, they found it in rivers, then they made mines to get more out of the ground. Archaeologists have discovered some ancient gold mines in the Eastern Desert.

Copper was another very important metal. It was easy to bend[6], and people used it to make tools, cooking pots, and knives, as well as jewelry. We can see a lot of these objects today in Egyptian museums.



Finally, stones and rocks were a useful natural resource in ancient Egypt, too. Because there were lots of rocks such as limestone, the ancient Egyptians could build the pyramids, and many other big and important buildings and temples. Boats on the Nile transported some of the stones across Egypt to the important cities.



5. الزراعة   6. يثني - يلوي

Answer the following questions.

1. What did people make linen from?
2. Mention three metals from the passage.
3. What did the ancient Egyptians use limestone and rocks for

Help your child read about resources in ancient Egypt.

ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ عن الموارد في مصر القديمة.

1 How much do you know about other natural resources in ancient Egypt? Do the quiz.

WHAT IS IT?

1 Egyptians used this to make medicine(1). It was very important(2) for helping with problems(3) with the skin or eyes. There are hieroglyphics(4) in ancient temples(5) which show people keeping bees.

a salt b honey c milk

2 People used this strong plant to make things such as baskets and sandals, but the most important thing they made from it was paper. The ancient Egyptians made some of the first books in the world using this.

a papyrus b dates c flax

3 This natural resource wasn't easy to find in ancient Egypt because there weren't many forests(6). People could get it from other countries.

a stone b sand c wood

4 People in ancient Egypt used this to build houses and other buildings. They took it from the Nile when it was soft and made it into square bricks. These were hard and strong when they dried.

a mud b gold c coal

1. دواء 2. هام 3. مشاكل 4. الكتابة الهيروغليفية 5. معابد 6. غابات

Help your child do the quiz.

ساعد طفلك في حل اختبار المعلومات



Activities

1 Read and complete with words from the box.

fertile - Flax - gold - Copper

1. .... is a tall plant with blue flowers.
2. .... is a soft metal that is easy to bend.
3. The ancient Egyptians used .... to make jewelry.
4. This soil is .... Farmers grow lots of crops.

2 Choose the correct word.

1. Mr Taha works (on - in - by - at) the museum.
2. Ancient Egypt was very (success - successful - succeed - succeeding) because it had good natural resources.
3. Agriculture was a very important part of (colony - economy - economic - industry).
4. The Nile flooded every year and made the soil (bad - fertile - weak - ugly).
5. People used (flax - papyrus - cotton - rice) to make linen.
6. People used salt to keep food (bad - sad - fresh - old).
7. Copper is a metal. It is easy to (flow - bend - build - eat).
8. People put bees in houses called (knives - wives - hives - lives).
9. Honey was used to make (medicine - plants - tools - wax).
10. People in ancient Egypt used (mud - gold - coal - flax) to build houses and other buildings.

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

3 Read the passage then answer the questions.

People kept bees to make honey in ancient Egypt over 4,500 years ago. Honey was an expensive but important natural resource. Everyone liked it because you could use it for many different things. People used it to make food taste sweet. They used it as a medicine, too. If you cut yourself, you could put honey on the cut. People made long, round houses out of clay for the bees. Then they put the clay bee houses, called hives, on top of each other in the shape of a pyramid. Every few months, they moved the hives along the Nile in boats so that the bees could find new flowers.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. (Sunny - Honey - Money - Funny) was an expensive but important natural resource.
2. Bees live in houses called (hotels - flats - hives - holes).

B) Answer the following questions.

3. How did people use honey as a medicine? ....
4. Why did people move the hives along the Nile? ....

4 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. flooded - the soil - The Nile - fertile - made - and - .
....
2. used - flax - People - make - to - linen - .
....
3. Egypt - very - Ancient - successful - was - .
....

5 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

Honey

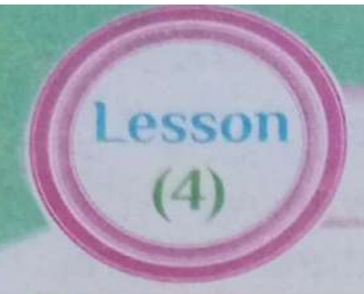
Guiding words:
(bees - food - sweet - medicine - cut - flowers - sweet)

....

....

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك في التعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة



MONA'S AMAZING COUSIN

Key vocabulary

soft	ناعم / لين / طري	mass	كتلة
hard	قاسٍ / جامد	light	خفيف
sticky	لاصق / لزج	heavy	ثقيل
rough	خشن	comfortable	مريح
gas	غاز	odor	رائحة
liquid	سائل	texture	ملمس / نسيج / قماش
solid	صلب	blind	أعمى / كفيف

Extra vocabulary

excited	متحمس / مسرور	stone	حجر
lovely	جميل	smooth	ناعم / أملس
fingers	أصابع اليد	amazing	مذهل
object	شيء	kitchen	مطبخ
wooden	خشبي	honey	عسل
carefully	بحرص / بعناية	kind	نوع

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
arrive	يصل	arrived	arrived
pick	يلتقط	picked	picked
close	يغلق	closed	closed
look	ينظر	looked	looked
touch	يلمس	touched	touched

Help your child identify these words.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات

Present		Past	P.P
mean	يعني / يقصد	meant	meant
come	يأتي	came	come
say	يقول	said	said
feel	يشعر / له ملمس	felt	felt
know	يعرف	knew	known
smell	يشم	smelt	smelt
bend	يثني - يلوي	bent	bent

Important expressions and prepositions

arrive from	يصل من ...	good at	جيد في
welcome to	مرحبًا بك في	learn from	يتعلم ... من
walk around	يتجول حول	ask for	يطلب
sounds fun	يبدو ممتعًا	play with	يلعب مع
get.... from	يحضر .... من	put down	يضع
ping-pong ball	كرة تنس الطاولة		

Definitions

blind	can't see	أعمى / كفيف
odor	the smell of something	رائحة
mass	describes how heavy something is	كتلة

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Listen and read.

Mona is excited because her cousin Heba has just arrived from Alexandria. Heba is blind, which means she cannot see.

"Hello, Heba. Come in!" says Mona. "Welcome to my house. This is the living room."
Heba walks around the room and feels some of the things. "It's a lovely room," she says.

"How do you know?" asks Mona.

"Well, when you run your fingers over an object, you can feel its texture. So, I know that you have soft, comfortable chairs. And I like your old wooden table."

"How do you know it's old and wooden?"

"The old wood is rough, and it has an odor, too. That means I can smell the wood.

"Heba picks up a ping pong ball. "And I know this is a ball and not a stone because of its mass. It's light, but a stone is heavy,"

"You're amazing, Heba!" says Mona. "I'd love to learn more."

"We can play a game. First, I'll ask Aunt Leila to get me some things from the kitchen. You mustn't look! Then, close your eyes. Can you tell me what the things are?"

"That sounds fun!" says Mona's mother. She puts some things down on the table.

Mona closes her eyes. First, she picks up a soft banana.

"It's not hard," says Mona. "I can bend it, and it has an odor. Is it a banana?"

"Yes!" says Heba. "Now touch this carefully "Oh, it's soft and smooth, and it's sticky. Is it honey?" asks Mona. "That's right! You're good at this game, Mona!"

"Thanks, Heba. I know that I'll learn a lot from you while you're here!"

"I'm sure I'll learn a lot from you, too!" says Heba.

Help your child read a story about a blind girl.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ قصة عن فتاة كفيفة.

Physical properties & adjectives

Physical property		Adjective to describe texture	
mass	solid	sticky	comfortable
odor	liquid	soft	hard

Look and read about the physical properties of objects.

chair
- It's a solid. It's hard. It's made of wood. You can't bend it. You can sit on it.

oxygen
- It's a gas. It's in the air. It doesn't have a color. People need this.

ice cream
- It's a solid. It's soft. You eat it. It's very cold. If it gets warm, it melts.

olive oil
- It's a liquid. It's yellow. You can pour it onto food or you can cook with it.

steam
- It's a gas. It has no color, and it's hot. You see it when you boil water.

milk
- It's a liquid. It's white. You drink it or cook with it. You can add it to coffee.

Help your child describe the physical properties of objects.
ساعد طفلك أن يصف الخصائص الفيزيائية للأشياء.



1 Read and complete with words from the box.

blind - texture - odor - sticky

1. I can feel the glue. It's ....
2. This is a very old cheese. It has a bad ....
3. He can't see. He's ....
4. I can feel the .... of this chair.

2 Choose the correct word.

1. (Deaf - Dumb - Blind - Weak) means a person who can't see.
2. The smell of something is its (door - odor - mass - texture).
3. Glue feels (rough - hard - sticky - smooth).
4. The elephant has a large (mass - odor - texture - smell).
   It's very big.
5. Oxygen is a (solid - liquid - gas - soft).
6. Olive oil is a (solid - gas - liquid - hard). It's yellow.
7. (Milk - Steam - Chair - Water) is a gas. It has no color.
8. This soft chair is (bad - rough - hard - comfortable).
9. Honey is sweet and (hard - bad - sticky - rough).
10. A chair is a solid. It's (soft - hard - sticky - light).

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة

3 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Mona is excited because her cousin Heba has just arrived from Alexandria. Heba is blind. She can't see. Mona welcomes Heba to her house. Heba walks around the room and feels the texture of the chairs. They are comfortable. The old wood is rough, and it has an odor, too. Heba picks up a ping pong ball. She knows this is a ball and not a stone because of its mass. It's light, but a stone is heavy.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Heba is (deaf - blind - dumb - sad).
2. The chairs are (bad - uncomfortable - ugly - comfortable).

B) Answer the following questions.

3. Why is Mona excited? ....
4. How does the old wood feel? ....

4 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. glue - is - The - sticky - .
....
2. to - my - Welcome - house - .
....
3. chairs - are - What - the - like - ?
....

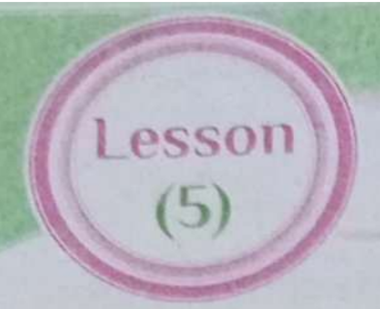
5 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

A description of a strawberry

Guiding questions.

- Is it a solid or a liquid?
- Does it have an odor?
- What kind of texture does it have?
- What color is it?
- Is it hard or soft?

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



A SCIENCE EXPERIMENT



Key vocabulary

glass jar	برطمان زجاجي	syringe	محقنة (سرنجة)
honey	عسل	milk	حليب
water	ماء	maple syrup	شراب القيقب
vegetable oil	زيت نباتي	dish detergent	منظف الأطباق

Extra vocabulary

different	مختلف	container	وعاء - حاوية
groups	مجموعات	sticky	لزج - لاصق
thick	سميك	layer	طبقة
separate	منفصل	amounts	كميات
coin	عملة معدنية	side	جانب



Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
pour	يصب	poured	poured
mix	يختلط	mixed	mixed
notice	يلاحظ	noticed	noticed
add	يضيف	added	added
float	يطفو	floated	floated
wonder	يتساءل - يعجب	wondered	wondered

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
do	يفعل	did	done
sink	يغوص	sank	sunk
make	يصنع	made	made
show	يوضح - يبين	showed	shown
think	يعتقد	thought	thought
let	يسمح	let	let

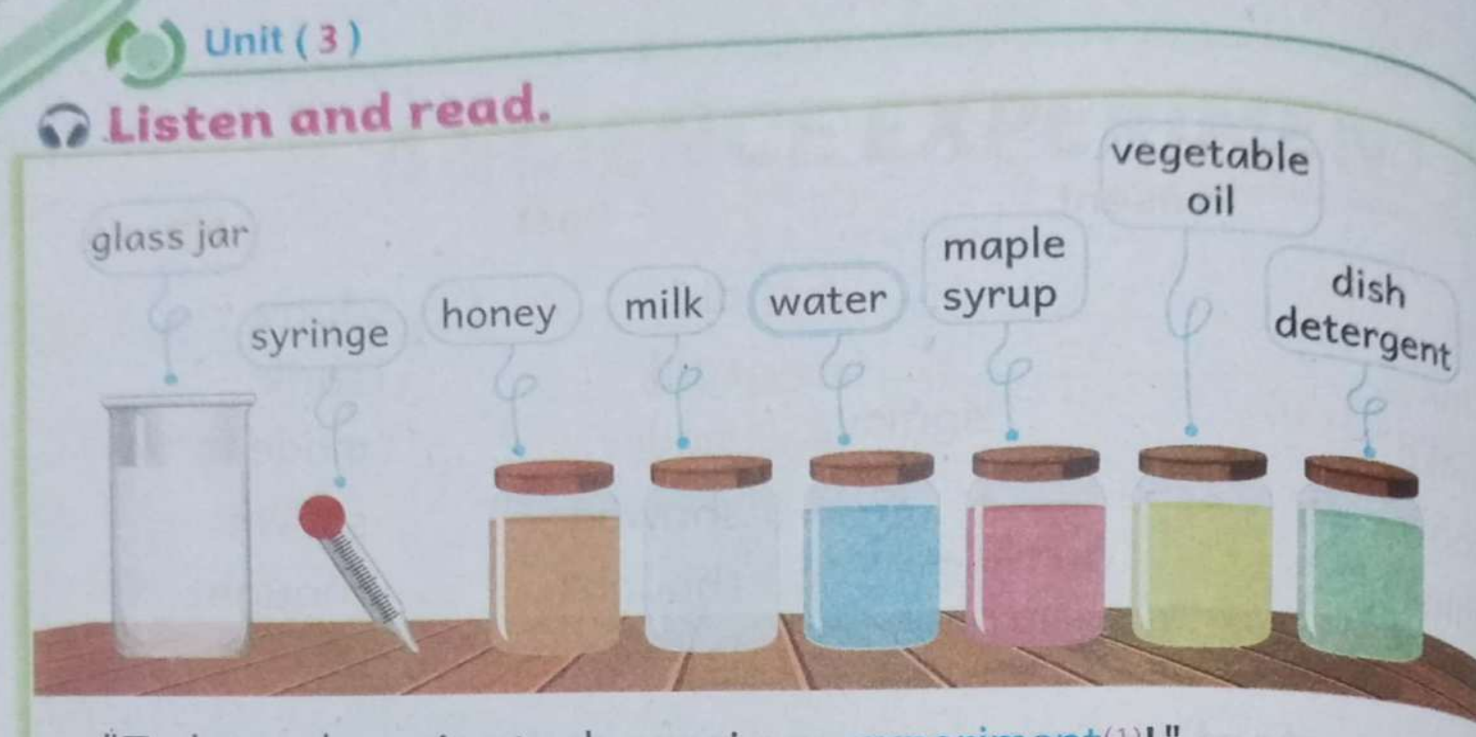
Important expressions and prepositions

do experiment	يجري تجربة	mix together	يختلط سويًا
find out	يكتشف	give out	يوزع
float on top	تطفو (لأعلى / على السطح)	pour in	يصب في
mix with	يختلط بـ	in the centre	في المنتصف
at the end	في النهاية	carry on	يستمر
go through	يذهب عبر (خلال)	in the first	في البداية



Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات

Listen and read.



"Today we're going to do a science experiment[1]!" said Mrs Hend." What happens when we pour different liquids into one container[2]?"

"I think they mix together," said Amir.

." Let's find out[3]!" said Mrs Hend.

Mrs Hend had some small jars with these liquids: honey, milk, water, maple syrup, vegetable oil, and dish detergent. She also had some tall glass jars and a plastic syringe. She gave these out to groups of children. Then she showed them what to do.

"First, slowly pour in the honey. Don't let it touch the side of the jar".

Amir and Tarek poured the honey in. It was sticky[4] and thick.

"Next, slowly pour in the maple syrup."

Amir and Tarek noticed that the maple syrup wasn't as thick as the honey. When they poured it, the syrup made a layer[5] on top of the honey.

"Look!" said Tarek " It didn't mix[6] with the honey. It's on top."

1. تجربة	2. وعاء	3. يكتشف
4. لزج	5 طبقة	6. يخلط

Help your child read about a science experiment.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ عن تجربة علمية.

"Use the syringe to put your milk slowly on top of the syrup, in the centre. Then do the same with dish detergent", said Mrs Hend.

Amir and Tarek added the milk. It made a white layer on top of the syrup.

They then added the dish **detergent**(7). Then they used the syringe to make the water and vegetable oil pour down the **side**(8) of the jar. Amir and Tarek carried on adding liquids in very slowly. At the end, their jar had six **separate**(9) layers in.

"Well done!" said Mrs Hend." Why do you think that happened?"

"Is it because there are different amounts of the liquids?" asked Amir.

"No, Amir, We had the same **amount**(10), but the liquids all have a different **mass**(11). The heavier liquids sink to the bottom. The liquids with a lower mass float on top!"

7. منظف أطباق
8. جانب
9. منفصلة
10. كميات
11. كتلة

Look and tick.

Object	float	sink	light	heavy
a coin				
a ping pong ball				
a tomato				
a button				
a stone				
a honey				
an eraser				

Help your child read about a science experiment.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ عن تجربة علمية



1 Read and complete the dialog with words from the box.

mix - do - experiment - pour

Amir : What are you going to 1) ....?

Tarek : I'm going to do a science 2) ....

Amir : What happens when we 3) .... different liquids into a container?

Tarek : I think they 4) .... together.

2 Choose the correct word.

1. Today we're going to (play - do - make - eat) a science experiment.
2. We pour different liquids into a (bag - container - dish - cup).
3. Mom uses dish (detergent - agent - determine - honey) to wash the dishes.
4. Honey is (solid - hard - sticky - smooth) and thick.
5. When we put milk into the container, it made a white (foam - piece - layer - bar) on top of the syrup.
6. Doctors use a (needle - syringe - range - ruler) with patients.
7. Milk is a (gas - solid - liquid - water).
8. Heavy objects (float - sink - think - fly) to the bottom.
9. If you put an eraser on water, it (sinks - flies - thinks - floats).
10. I'd like to drink maple (food - syrup - oil - honey).

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

3 Read the following text and answer the questions.

My name is Ali. I'm in primary five. I go to school five times a week. I like science a lot. It's a very interesting subject. Today we're going to do a science experiment! What happens when we pour different liquids into one container? They mix together. Liquids have a different mass. The heavier liquids sink to the bottom. The liquids with a lower mass float on top.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Ali is in primary (three - four - six - five).
2. The heavier liquids (fly - sink - float - think) to the bottom.

B) Answer the following questions.

3. What are they going to do today? ....
4. Why does Ali like science a lot? ....

4 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. is - Honey - sticky - thick - and - .

....

2. sink - The - liquids - bottom - heavier - the - to - .

....

3. are - water - Milk - liquids - and - .

....

5 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

A science Experiment

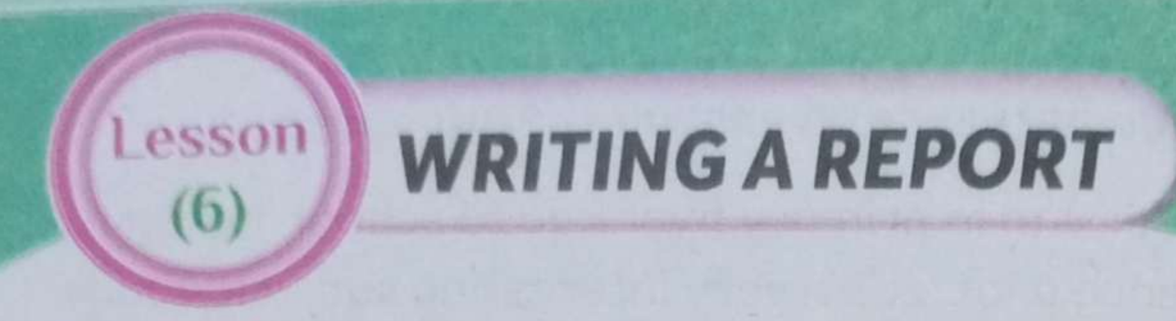
Guiding words:
(science - coin - liquid - put - sink - mass)

....

....

....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



Key vocabulary

tunnel	نفق	waterfalls	شلالات
flamingo	البشروس / طائر الفلامنجو	coastline	خط الساحل

Extra vocabulary

sound	صوت	orchards	بساتين
oasis	واحة	popular	شعبي / محبوب
facts	حقائق	history	تاريخ
details	تفاصيل	port	ميناء
the Mediterranean			البحر الأبيض المتوسط

Conjugation of verbs

Present		Past	P.P
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
travel	يسافر	traveled	traveled
jump	يقفز	jumped	jumped
include	يتضمن	included	included

Important expressions and prepositions

go on a trip	يذهب في رحلة	safe to	آمن لـ
at the bottom	في القاع	at the top	في القمة
have fun	يمرح	on vacation	في إجازة
It's time to...	حان الوقت لـ...	famous for	مشهور بـ

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Listen and read.

Wadi El Rayan Waterfalls

Report by Wael Mahdi

Last week, our class went on a trip to the waterfalls at Wadi El Rayan. It was beautiful! There are two lakes there: One at the top of the waterfalls and one at the bottom . The waterfalls are 67 meters high, so the sound of water falling is very loud. We couldn't hear our teacher talking very well!
We learned that the water comes from an oasis in the desert. An oasis is a place in the desert with water. The water travels eight kilometers from the oasis to the lake through a tunnel.
Our teacher also told us that there are a lot of different birds living there. We saw some of the birds and my favorite was the flamingo.
Then it was time to have some fun. We jumped into the bottom lake and went swimming. It is safe to swim there, and it helped us cool down after a long day.

Answer the following questions.

1. Where did your class go last week?

....

2. How high are the waterfalls?

....

3. What did you learn about water?

....

Help your child read a report about a school trip .

ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ تقريرا عن رحلة مدرسية.

Listen and read. WB

Damietta A report by Gameela Hassan



Damietta is a city on the Mediterranean coast of Egypt. It has a long, beautiful coastline and many people like to go there on vacation. Ras El-Bar Island is one of the most popular places to stay there. There are also many beautiful gardens and orchards to see. Orchards are places where fruit trees are grown. Damietta is also a busy port and an important fishing center. It has the largest number of fishing boats in Egypt. It is an important place for agriculture, too. Agriculture is the practice of farming. Crops such as rice, fruit, cotton, and date palm trees are grown here for the Egyptian people and also to sell to other countries. Damietta is a busy city with a famous history but it is also a beautiful, modern city. I'd really like to visit Damietta one day.

Read and choose.

1. Damietta is a city on ....

a) The Mediterranean coast b) The Red Sea

2. It has the largest number of .... in Egypt.

a) fishing boats b) modern buildings.

3. It is an important place for agriculture, which is the practice of ....

a) fishing b) farming

4. Crops which are grown there include ....

a) tea and coffee b) rice and fruit

How to write a report

You should include facts, details, and definitions about the place you visited in your report.

Do research to make notes.

A trip to Luxor

Guiding elements:

1- Where is the place?
2- What did you do there?
3- What things, people, or animals did you see there?
4- Why did you enjoy your visit?

A model report

Last week, our class went on a trip to Luxor. It was beautiful. There are many temples there. Al Karnak temple is the most famous one there. We learned about the Valley of the Kings. It was fantastic. Our teacher told us that there were a lot of things to do there. There are many ancient sites to see there. I enjoyed my trip because it was fun and interesting.

Look and write a report about your trip to "The Pyramids".

....

....

....

....

....

Help your child write a report about a trip .

ساعد طفلك أن يكتب تقريرًا عن رحلة.



Activities

1 Read and complete the dialog with words from the box.

birds - flamingo - go - waterfalls

Wael : Where did your class 1) .... ?
Amr : They went to Wadi EL-Rayan.
Wael : What did you see there?
Amr : The 2) .... They are 67 meter high.
Wael : What 3) .... did you see there?
Amr : I saw the 4) ....

2 Choose the correct word.

1. Last week we went (in - on - at - by) a trip to the waterfalls of Wadi EL-Rayan.
2. A/An (lake - oasis - park- island) is a place in the desert with water.
3. My favorite (animal - bird - oasis - thing) is the flamingo.
4. Damietta has a long and beautiful (animal - bird - coastline - shore).
5. In Damietta there are many beautiful gardens and (oceans - orchards - lakes - buds) to see.

3 Read and match.

1. Damietta is a city on	a) 67 meters high.
2. An oasis is a place	b) the Mediterranean coast.
3. My favorite bird	c) in the desert with water.
4. The waterfalls are	d) is the flamingo.

1-(   ) 2-(   ) 3-(   ) 4-(   )

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Damietta is a city on the Mediterranean coast of Egypt. It has a long, beautiful coastline and many people like to go there on vacation. Ras El-Bar island is one of the most popular places to stay there. There are also many beautiful gardens and orchards to see. Orchards are places where fruit trees are grown. Damietta is also a busy port and an important fishing center. It has the largest number of fishing boats in Egypt. Damietta is a busy city with a famous history but it is also a beautiful, modern city. I'd really like to visit Damietta one day.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Damietta is a city on the (Mediterranean - Red Sea - Nile - lake) coast of Egypt.
2. Ras El-Bar island is one of the most (funny - popular - expensive - boring) places to stay there.

B) Answer the following questions.

3. What are orchards? ....
4. What is Damietta famous for? ....

5 Write a report about a school trip to the:

Alexandria Library

Guiding questions.

- Where did you go?
- How did you go?
- What did you see?
- What could you do there?
- Why did you enjoy there?

....

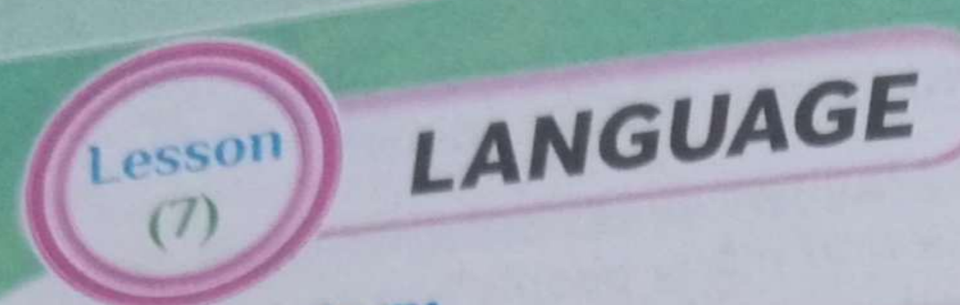
....

....

....

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة



Lesson (7) LANGUAGE

Read the story.

"OK, students" said Mrs Hend. "Today we're going
to do a science experiment.
You can work in groups of three. There is a
solid object in one box, and a container of liquid in
another box.
You have to study them and answer some questions."
Lara was sitting on her own, but Reem and Dina were
sitting in front of her. Reem turned around and spoke to Lara"
Lara, Mrs Hend said we could work in groups of three. Would
you like to work with us?"
"Oh, yes please," said Lara happily.
The girls sat together, and they took out their pens and notebooks.
"OK" said Dina, "What do we need to do?"
Lara looked at her notes. "Mrs Hend said there was a solid object
in one box and a container of liquid in another box."
"That's right" said Reem. "She said we had to study them and
answer some questions."
" Great, let's get started!" said Dina.

Who said it? Read the story again and write the names

(Dina - Lara - Mrs Hend - Reem)

1- "You can work in groups of three." ....
2- "Would you like to work with us?" ....
3- "Oh,yes please!" ....
4- "What do we need to do?" ....
5- "She said we had to study them." ....
6- "Let's get started!" ....

Help your child read the story.

ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ القصة.

Reported speech

Direct speech

الكلام المباشر

➤ The words that a person says.

e.g. Seleem said, "I like reading comics."

Reported speech

الكلام الغير مباشر (الكلام المنقول)

➤ To report what a person said.

e.g. Seleem said he liked reading comics.

Notice the changes

لاحظ التغييرات

e.g. Fareeda said, "I can play tennis."

↓ ↓

Fareeda said she could play tennis.

1. Change the subject according to the speaker.
2. Change the verb from present to past.
3. "We don't use speech marks".

Choose the correct word.

1. Mona said she (like - likes - liked - liking) playing tennis.
2. Ali said he sometimes (had - have - having - has) eggs for breakfast.
3. Khaled said he (can - will - may - could) swim.
4. Amr said he (is - will - can - would) be ready to carry things.
5. Mazen said it (is - are - was - can) hot and sunny.
6. Omar said, "I (can - am - could - would) ride a bike."

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



When we write what a person says, we use speech marks to show the direct speech.

e.g. - "Let's go to the mall," said Dad.

- He said,"English is my favorite lesson."

Rewriting Corner

Do as shown between brackets.

1. Do you have a calculator? asked Amir. (Add speech marks)
⇨ "Do you have a calculator?" asked Amir.
2. Ali said, I'm happy. (Add speech marks)
⇨ Ali said "I'm happy".
3. Omar said, "I like maths." (Report)
⇨ Omar said he liked maths.
4. Hanin said, "I can swim" (Use: could)
⇨ Hanin said she could swim.
5. They said, "We will run" (Use: would)
⇨ They said they would run.

Choose the correct word.

1. "Dina (love - loves - is loving - loving) animals," said Mom.
2. "I (can - could - am - would) play the guitar." said Noha.
3. Shady said Mr Ahmed (work - working - works - worked) in Alexandria
4. Eman said she (liking - like - liked - likes) cooking with her Mom.
5. Mona said it (is - was - are - were) cold and rainy.
6. Aya said she (want - wanting - wants - wanted) to visit the park

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Do as shown between brackets.

1. He said, "I can swim." (Report)
....
2. She said, "I play tennis" (Report)
....
3. Science is my favorite lesson, said Wael.(Add speech marks)
....
4. Ali said, "I will come early." (Use: would)
....
5. Rola said, "I go to school." (Use: went)
....

Activities

1 Listen and choose the correct answer.

1. Today we're going to do a science (complement - experiment - expert - survey).
2. You can work in (groups - classes - herds - boxes) of three.
3. There is a (liquid - solid - gas - steam) object in one box.
4. You have to study and (ask - answer - delete - wonder) some questions.

2 Choose the correct word.

1. Would you like to work (at - by - with - on) us?
2. Water is a (solid - liquid - gas - stone) .
3. He said he (can - could - will - may) play the guitar.

4 Amira said she (go - goes - went - going) to the library on Mondays.

5 Mariam said she (like - likes - liked - liking) visiting the park.

6 Fares said he (is - was - is - are) going to play football after school.

7 Mona said, "I (go- goes - going - to go) to the park."

8 Ziad said, "I (could- can - had - would) swim."

9 Magdy said, "I (needs- need - needed - needing) money."

10 Mom said it (is- are - were - was) hot and sunny.

3 Read the passage then answer the questions.

My name is Mazen. I'm in primary five. I like my school very much. Science is my favorite lesson. Yesterday I went on a school trip to the Science Museum. We learned a lot about the environment and saw a lot of things. We enjoyed our time there. It was a very exciting trip. I talked to my class about this visit .

A) Choose the correct answer.

1 Mazen is in primary (3 - 4 - 5 - 6).

2 (English - Science - Arabic - History) is Mazen's favorite lesson.

B) Answer the following questions.

3 Where did Mazen go yesterday? ....

4 What did they learn about? ....

4 Read and match.

1. Lara looked
2. We're going to do
3. You can work
4. Science is

a. my favorite lesson.
b. in groups.
c. at her notes.
d. a science experiment.

1- ( ) 2- ( ) 3- ( ) 4- ( )

5 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. to - you - need - Do - a calculator - borrow - ?

....

2. visiting - like - I - park - the - .

....

3. a science - do - Let's - experiment - .

....

4. said - it - Mom - cold - was - rainy - and - .

....

6 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

A visit to the museum

Guiding questions:

- Where did you go?
- How did you go?
- Who did you go with?
- What did you see?
- Why did you enjoy the trip?

....

....

....

....

Review on Unit (3)

Natural resources موارد طبيعية

coal	فحم	date	بلح	economy	الاقتصاد
fertile	خصيب	flax	نبات الكتان	linen	قماش الكتان
mud	طين	pale	شاحب اللون	mine	منجم
raw materials	مواد خام				

States of water حالات الماء

liquid	سائل	solid	صلب	gas	غاز
boil	يغلي	freeze	يتجمد	melt	يذوب
fixed shape	شكل ثابت				

Physical properties خصائص فيزيائية

bend	يطوي	hard	خشن - صلب	mass	الكتلة
odor	رائحة	rough	خشن	soft	ناعم
sticky	لزج - لاصق	texture	نسيج		

Stories قصص

dig	يحفر	flamingo	طائر الفلامنجو	hole	حفرة
sink	يغطس	shovel	جاروف	tunnel	نفق
skeleton	هيكل عظمي	expert	خبير		

Help your child revise unit (3).

ساعد طفلك أن يراجع الوحدة الثالثة.

First Conditional

Form: If + present simple , will + inf.

Usage: **We use the first conditional:**

- To describe events which will probably happen in the future.

e.g. If we go to the museum, we will see dinosaur bones.

Second Conditional

Form: If + past simple , would + inf.

Usage: **We use the second conditional:**

- To describe events we imagine, but probably won't happen.

e.g. If it snowed in October, I would be very surprised.

Reported speech

Direct speech

الكلام المباشر

- The words that a person says.

e.g. Seleem said, "I like reading comics."

Reported speech

الكلام الغير المباشر (الكلام المنقول)

- To report what a person said.

e.g. Seleem said he liked reading comics.

Notice the changes

لاحظ التغييرات

e.g. Fareeda said, "I can play tennis."
Fareeda said she could play tennis."

1. Change the subject according to the speaker.
2. Change the verb from present to past.
3. We don't use speech marks.



Natural resources

Natural resources are things we can use from nature, like wood and soil. We use them to make the things we need. We use wood to make tables, stone to build houses, and plants for food. The sun is a natural resource because it gives us solar energy to make electricity. Some natural resources are renewable, but some natural resources are non-renewable such as coal and gas.

Resources in Ancient Egypt

Ancient Egypt was very successful because it had good natural resources. Agriculture was a very important part of the economy of ancient Egypt. The Nile flooded every year and made the soil fertile. Farmers grew lots of different crops, such as cotton and rice. They used flax to make linen for clothes. Stones and rocks were a useful natural resources in ancient Egypt. They could build the Pyramids and temples.

Honey

Egyptians used this to make medicine. It was very important for helping with problems with the skin or eyes. There are hieroglyphics in ancient temples which show people keeping bees. Honey was an expensive but important natural resource. People used it to make food taste sweet. They put bees in houses called hives.

Wadi El Rayan waterfalls

Last week our class went on a trip to the waterfalls at Wadi El Rayan. It was beautiful! There are two lakes there. The sound of water falling is very loud. We learned that water comes from an oasis in the desert. It is a place in the desert with water. We saw some of the birds and my favorite was the flamingo. We had fun and it was a fantastic day.

Help your child write paragraphs.

ساعد طفلك أن يكتب فقرات.

Activities on Unit (3)

1 Listen and circle the correct answer. نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب

1. People in ancient Egypt used (mud - gold - coal - sand) to build houses and other buildings.
2. They took mud from the (lake - Nile - ocean - sea) when it was soft.
3. They made mud into square (picks - bricks - chicks - luck).
4. The bricks were hard and (wrong - strong - weak - soft) when they dried.

2 Listen and complete. نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب

1. The teacher .... the water until it boiled.
2. Some of the water turned to ....
3. We .... the water into a container.
4. The water froze and turned to ....

3 Read and complete the dialog with words from the box.

enjoy - went - go - weekend

Ali : Where did you go last 1) .... ?
Omar : I went to Alexandria.
Ali : How did you 2) .... there?
Omar : By train.
Ali : What did you do?
Omar : I 3) .... to Alexandria Library.
Ali : Did you 4) .... your time?
Omar : Yes, I did.

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

My name is Nada. I live in a big city. It's a very excitin place to live. It's quiet and comfortable. I can do a lot o activities and meet a lot of friends. I love my city very much but I have a big problem. The traffic is always busy on my wa to school, so I sometimes go to school late. It takes me an hou to reach school. There are many places to visit in this city.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Nada lives in a (small - little - big - young) city.
2. It takes Nada (four - three - two - one) hour to reach schoo

B) Answer the following questions.

3. What's the big problem Nada has?

....

4. How is Nada's city?

....

5 The Reader.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Where does the Nubian Ibex live?

....

2. Why did Jubari's legs become tired?

....

B) Choose the correct answer

3. Jubari came to (Lake - River - Sea - Pond) Nasser.
4. Jubari's mother taught him not to stay near animals with bi (teeth - legs - ears - heads).

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

6 Choose the correct word.

1. Water is a liquid when you (boil - freeze - cool - drink) it.
2. If I have money, I (will - would - could - might) buy a car.
3. This soil is (bad - sad - fertile - ugly) , so farmers grow lots of different crops.
4. If you studied hard, you (will - would - may - can) succeed.

7 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. are - Coal - gas - and - resources - non-renewable - .

....

2. linen - make - People - flax - from - .

....

3. liked - honey - Who - ancient - in - Egypt - ?

....

8 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

Papyrus

Guiding words:

(Ancient Egypt - used - plant - baskets - paper - books)

....

....

....

....

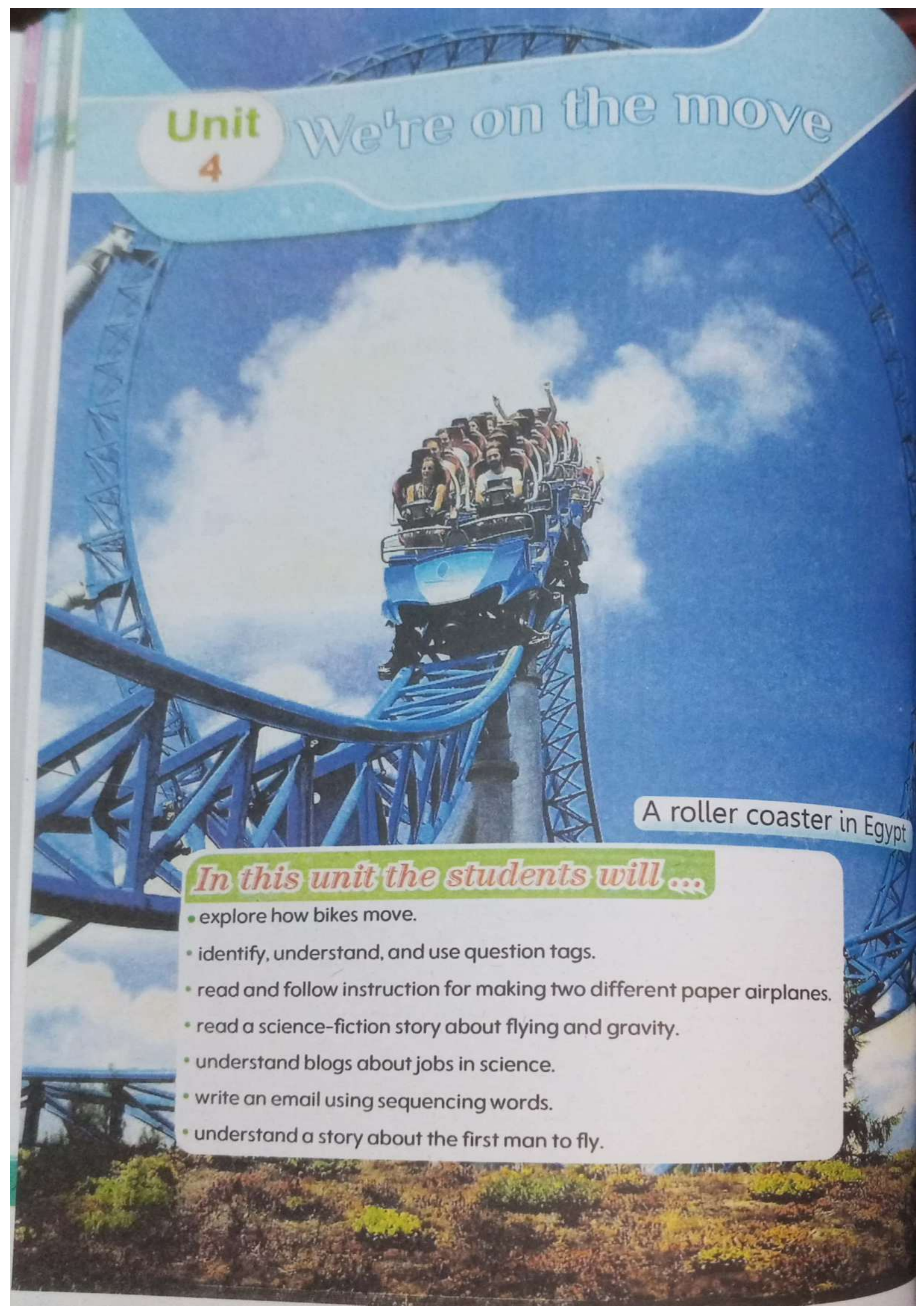
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Unit 4 We're on the move



A roller coaster in Egypt

In this unit the students will ...

- explore how bikes move.
- identify, understand, and use question tags.
- read and follow instruction for making two different paper airplanes.
- read a science-fiction story about flying and gravity.
- understand blogs about jobs in science.
- write an email using sequencing words.
- understand a story about the first man to fly.



MY NEW BIKE

Listen and say.

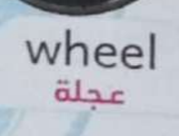


brake
فرامل



pedal
دواسة / بدال





wheel
عجلة

bike
دراجة

Extra vocabulary

cycling	ركوب الدراجات	grandparents	الأجداد
push force	قوة الدفع	hill	تل
pull force	قوة السحب	transportation	وسائل مواصلات
speed	سرعة	safe places	أماكن آمنة
science lesson	حصة العلوم	cupboard	دولاب / خزانة
parents	الوالدان		

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
cycle	يركب الدراجة	cycled	cycled
push	يدفع (للأمام)	pushed	pushed
pull	يسحب	pulled	pulled
stop	يوقف	stopped	stopped
slow down	يبطئ	slowed down	slowed down
pass	يمر على	passed	passed

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
fall	يسقط / يقع	fell	fallen
put on	يرتدي / يضغط على	put on	put on
fly	يطير	flew	flown
throw	يرمي / يقذف	threw	thrown

Important expressions and prepositions

It's great!	إنه شئ رائع!	I see.	فهمت.
Here I go!	إنه ها أنا ذا!	Be careful!	كن حريصًا (حذرًا)!
good at	جيد في	up and down	أعلى و أسفل
get in	يدخل / يركب سيارة	at 60 km/h	بسرعة ٦٠ كيلومتر في الساعة
go up	يصعد	get to	يصل إلى
go down	يهبط	get out	يخرج
I'm top of the class.	أنا الأول في الفصل.	Km/h = kilometer an hour	كيلومتر في الساعة

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Listen and read.

Mazen : Nabil, have you seen my new bike? I got it last week from my grandparents.

Nabil : It's great! Shall I get[1] my bike and we can cycle[2] together?

Mazen : Well, I haven't ridden[3] a bike before. I don't know[4] how. My parents want me to learn[5].

Nabil : I can teach[6] you. It's easy. It's all about the forces[7] which we learned about in our science lesson yesterday.

Mazen : What do you mean[8]?

Nabil : You use force to get the bike to move by pushing[9] the pedals[10]. You also use force to stop the bike, by using the brakes[11]. That slows down or stops the wheels[12]. If you want to increase[13] your speed[14], push the pedals more quickly.

Mazen : I see. I should be good at cycling then, as I'm top of the class in science! Here I go!

Nabil : Good. You'll need to cycle harder when you go up that hill.

Mazen : Do you mean use more push force[15]?

Nabil : Yes, but remember, when you go down the hill, the bike is going to go faster, so you'll need to use the brakes.

Mazen : I did it! That was great!

1. يُحضر	2. يركب دراجة	3. يركب	4. يعرف	5. يتعلم
6. يُعلم	7. قوى	8. يعني / يقصد	9. دفع	10. دواسات / بدال
11. فرامل	12. عجلات	13. يزيد	14. سرعة	15. قوة الدفع

Help your child read a dialog about how a bike moves.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ حواراً عن كيف تتحرك الدراجة.

Nabil :	Be careful! You're now cycling too slowly. You need to go faster or the bike will fall over ... Oh, dear, are you OK?
Mazen :	I fell, but I'm fine.
Nabil :	I'll help you stand up.
Mazen :	Thanks! That's an example of a pull force, isn't it? I think I'm better at science than riding a bike!

Answer the following questions:

1. What do you use to get the bike to move?

....

2. What do you use to stop the bike?

....

3. What do you do when you want to increase your speed?

....

Did you know ?

The fastest roller coaster (قطار الملاهى) in the world is the Formula Rossa. It can move from 0 to 240 kilometers an hour in 4.9 seconds. You can ride it in Abu Dhabi (مدينة أبو ظبى) .

Help your child read a dialog about how a bike moves.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ حوارًا عن كيف تتحرك الدراجة.

Read and learn.

- A push force makes the bike move.
- Brakes slow down or stop the wheels.
- To increase your speed, push the pedals more quickly.
- If you cycle too slowly, the bike will fall over.
- When a car goes too fast down a hill, you need to use the brakes.
- The car goes at 60 Km/h . This is the car's speed.

Look and learn.

Forces

pull



open a door



fly a kite



put on socks

push



kick a ball



close a laptop



throw a basketball

Activities

1 Choose the correct word.

1. I'm good at riding a (rocket - ship - bike - plane).
2. We can (bicycle - swim - cycle - bike) to school.
3. We learned about forces in our (English - science - Arabic - music) lesson yesterday.
4. The bike moves by pushing the (pedals - brakes - seats - wheels).
5. If you want to stop the bike, use the (seats - wheels - brakes - pedals).
6. If you want to increase the (distance - quantity - wheel - speed), push the pedals more quickly.
7. Cycle harder when you go (down - up - in - out) that hill.
8. When you go fast down a hill, you need to use the (wheels - pedals - brakes - seats).
9. An example of a (pull - push - relax - sleep) force is helping someone stand up.
10. I'm good at (cycle - cycles - cycling - cycled).

2 Read and match.

1. The bike moves	a. put on the brakes.
2. To slow or stop the bike,	b. you go faster down a hill.
3. To increase your speed,	c. if you cycle too slowly.
4. Use the brakes when	d. when you push the pedals.
5. The bike will fall over	e. push the pedals more quickly.

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )   5- (   )

3 Read and complete the sentences with words from the box:

speed - brakes - pull - push

1. When you close a door, you use a 1) .... force.
2. When you open a door, you use a 2) .... force.
3. You need to use the .... when you go too fast down a hill.
4. The car's .... is 50 km/h.

4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

I usually get the bus to school, but Dad took me to school today. I opened the car door and got in. Dad started the car and when we passed the park, the car was traveling at 40 kilometers an hour. It didn't take long to get to school. I thanked my dad, got out, and closed the car door. I was early, so I had some time to talk to my friends. I like it when Dad takes me to school.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. I usually get to school by (car - train - bus - boat).
2. I opened the car (door - window - back - bag) and got in.

B) Answer the following questions.

3. What speed was the car traveling at? ....
4. What did you do when you get to school early? ....

5 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

Your new bike

Guiding words:

(birthday - my parents - learn how - pedals - brakes)

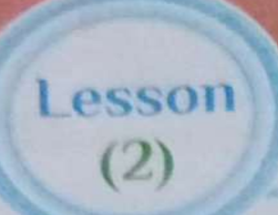
....

....

....

Help your child deal with such questions.

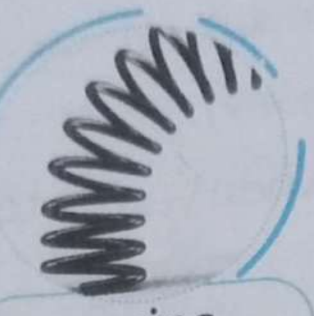
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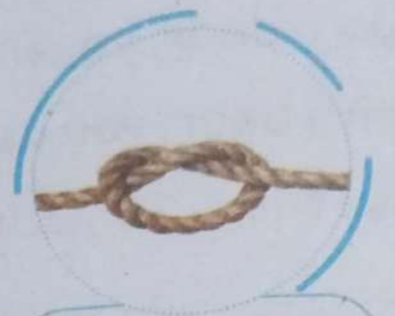
LANGUAGE



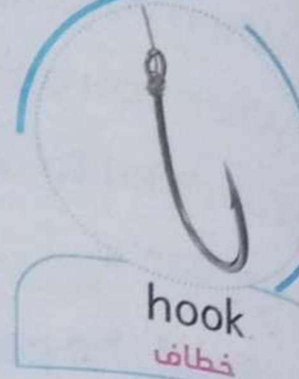
tires
إطارات



spring
زنبرك



rope
حبل



hook
خطاف

Key vocabulary

friction	قوة الاحتكاك	tennis ball	كرة تنس
tension	قوة الشد	object	شيء
space	فراغ / مساحة / فضاء	path	طريق
air resistance	مقاومة الهواء	press	يضغط على
gravity	الجاذبية الأرضية	spring force	قوة الزنبرك
scientist	عالم	normal size	حجم طبيعي
plane	طائرة	dictionary	قاموس
keyboard	لوحة مفاتيح	hang	يعلق

Definitions

tension	It is a pull force.
gravity	a force that pulls objects toward the Earth
friction	rubbing of one surface against another
air resistance	works against an object as it moves through the air.
spring force	happens when you press a spring and it gets smaller. The spring returns to its normal size when you take your finger off.

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.



Question tag السؤال المذيل

- It has two parts. يتكون من جزئين.

(1) (2)
a sentence , Question tag?

Usage

- We use it to check or confirm information.

نستخدم السؤال المذيل للتحقق من المعلومات أو تأكيدها.

Form

- The question tag is formed of: يتكون السؤال المذيل من:

helping verb + subject pronoun?

Notes

1. **positive sentence , negative tag?**

e.g. You live in Egypt, don't you?

2. **negative sentence , positive tag?**

e.g. Ali didn't go home, did he?

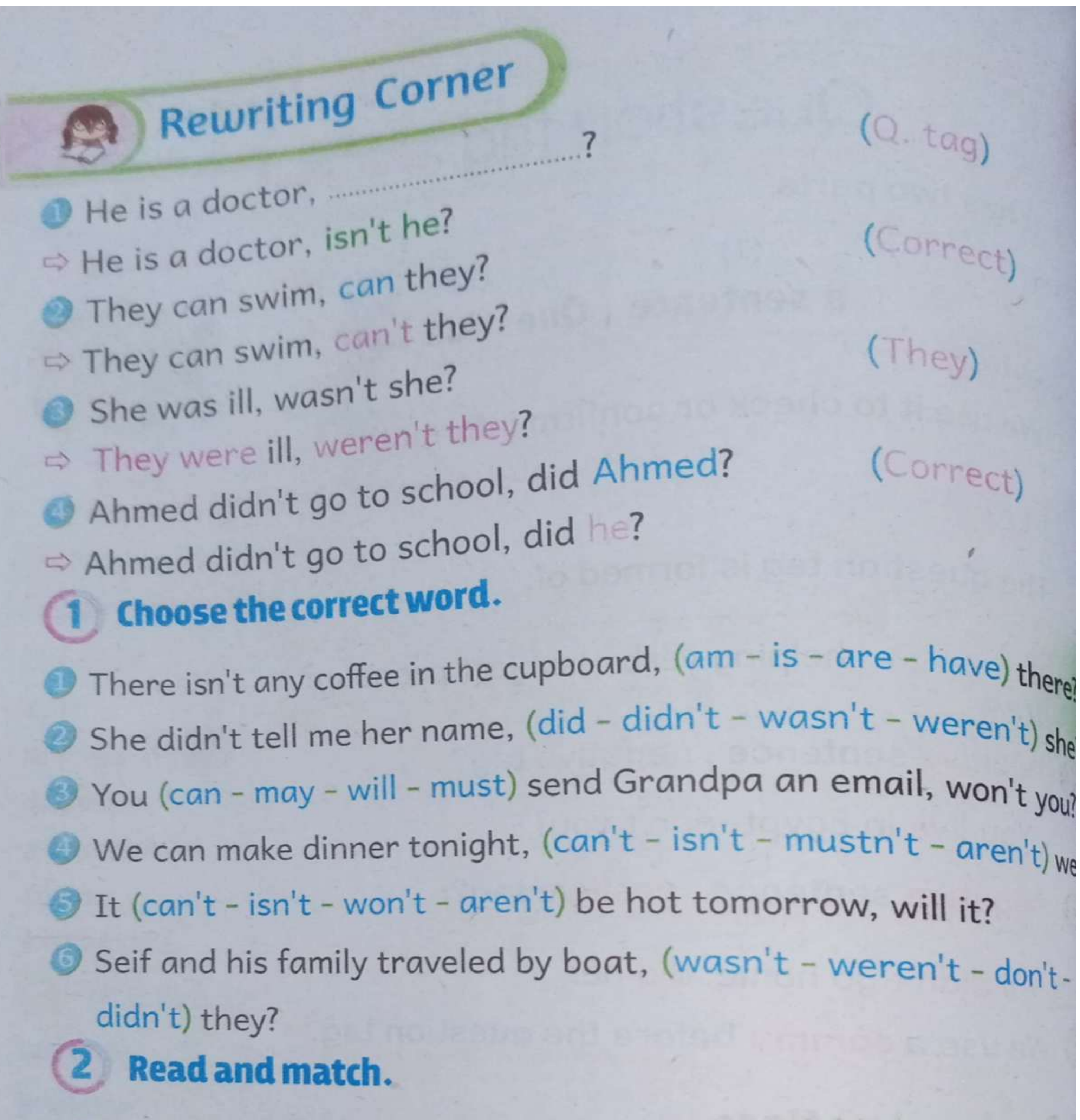
3. **We use a comma before the question tag.**

Read and notice:

1. She went to the science museum today, didn't she?
2. They like museums, don't they?
3. This bird can fly, can't it?
4. You didn't go home, did you?
5. He'll call you tomorrow, won't he?

Help your child understand question tag.

ساعد طفلك أن يفهم السؤال المذيل.



Rewriting Corner

1. He is a doctor, ...? (Q. tag)

⇨ He is a doctor, isn't he?

2. They can swim, can they? (Correct)

⇨ They can swim, can't they?

3. She was ill, wasn't she? (They)

⇨ They were ill, weren't they?

4. Ahmed didn't go to school, did Ahmed? (Correct)

⇨ Ahmed didn't go to school, did he?

1 Choose the correct word.

1. There isn't any coffee in the cupboard, (am - is - are - have) there?
2. She didn't tell me her name, (did - didn't - wasn't - weren't) she?
3. You (can - may - will - must) send Grandpa an email, won't you?
4. We can make dinner tonight, (can't - isn't - mustn't - aren't) we?
5. It (can't - isn't - won't - aren't) be hot tomorrow, will it?
6. Seif and his family traveled by boat, (wasn't - weren't - don't - didn't) they?

2 Read and match.

1. You live in Egypt,
2. Waleed played football yesterday,
3. You will be in grade six next year,
4. A camel can't fly,

a. didn't he?

b. can it?

c. don't you?

d. won't you?

1- ( ) 2- ( ) 3- ( ) 4- ( )

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

3 Read and correct the underlined word.

1. Dad will help me with my homework, can't he? (..........................)
2. You lived in Damietta, don't you? (..........................)
3. They can speak English, won't they? (..........................)
4. Hala goes to the sports center, didn't she? (..........................)
5. Gameela can't be 10 years old this year, will she? (..........................)
6. Omar plays the piano, didn't he? (..........................)

Activities

1 Read and complete the dialog with the words in the box:

didn't - gravity - museum - scientist

Anas : I went to the 1) .... today.

Safia : Really! What was there?

Anas : There was a 2) .... talking to some children.

Safia : What did he talk about?

Anas : The importance of 3) ....

Safia : You understood it, 4) .... you?

Anas : Yes, I did.

2 Read and complete the sentences with words from the box:

slowly - space - friction - smaller - pull

1. You can fall on ice because there is less .... than on the path.
2. Tension is a .... force.
3. Air resistance makes an object move ....
4. When you press on a spring, it gets ....
5. Gravity keeps people from flying up into ....

3 Choose the correct word:

1. (Friction - Tension - Gravity - Force) between the bike tires and the road stops you from falling.
2. When you hang a bag on a hook, the bag creates a pull force called (push - friction - tension - resistance) .
3. (Tension - Gravity - Air resistance - Pull) works against an object as it moves through the air.
4. (Tension - Friction - Gravity - Spring force) happens when you press a spring and it gets smaller. The spring returns to its normal size when you take your finger off.
5. (Air resistance - Gravity - Spring force - Tension) is a force that pulls objects toward the Earth.
6. The children visited the science museum today, (didn't they - did they - were they - had they) ?

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

7 People can see some interesting things there, (can they - can't they - will they - won't they) ?

8 Their teacher won't give them a lot of homework, (will he - won't they - can he - can't he) ?

9 The science museum isn't far from the city center, (isn't it - is it - does it - doesn't it) ?

10 Hamdi and his family traveled by boat, didn't (he - him - they - them).

4 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1 won't - tomorrow - It - rain - it - , will - ?

....

2 does - doesn't - Your - French, - mom - speak - she - ?

....

3 didn't - chicken, - She - have - she - did - ?

....

5 Complete the question tags.

1 Mr Hassan doesn't drive, ... he?

2 I'll be in your class next year, ... I?

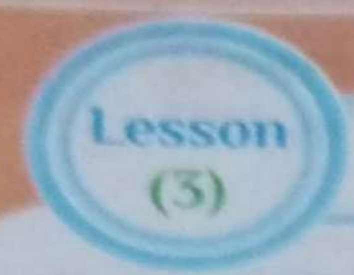
3 Rania can play the guitar, ... she?

4 Eman didn't go to the park, ... she?

5 I like English, ... I?

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



PAPER AIRPLANES

Key vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
paper airplane	طائرة ورقية	triangle	مثلث	faster	أسرع
dart	سهم	top	العليا / علوى	longer	أطول
glider	طائرة شراعية	tip	طرف	farther	أبعد
instructions	تعليمات	vertically	عموديا	wing	جناح
corner	زاوية - ركن	flat	مسطح / مستوٍ		

Conjugation of verbs

Present		Past	P.P
take	يأخذ	took	taken
fold	يطوى	folded	folded
crease	يجعّد	creased	creased
repeat	يكرر	repeated	repeated

Important expressions and prepositions

Expression	Meaning	Expression	Meaning
a piece of	قطعة من	turn over	يقلب
in half	نصفين	from point to point	من نقطة إلى نقطة
fold down	يطوى لأسفل	make sure	يتأكد
fold over	يطوى لأعلى	How far ......?	كم المسافة ....؟

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

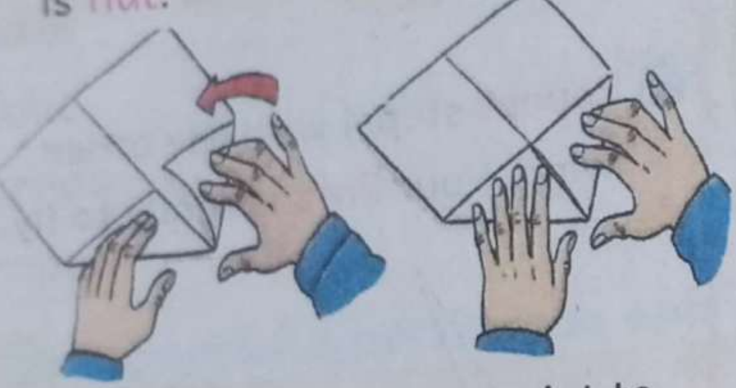
The Glider

Repeat steps 1 and 2 for the Dart.

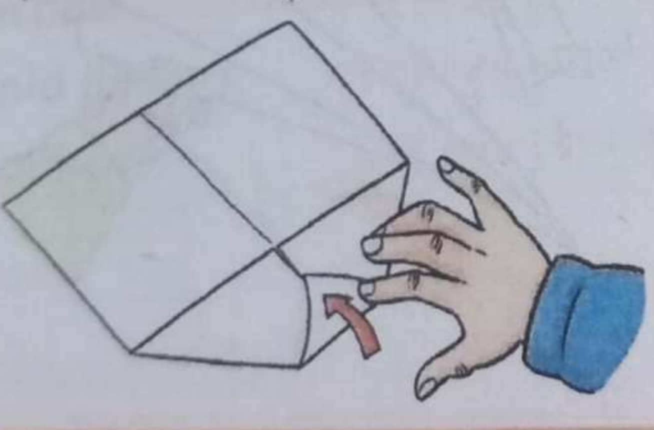
1. Fold over the top triangle.
2. Crease it.



3. Fold over the top two corners again. Make sure all of the paper is flat.



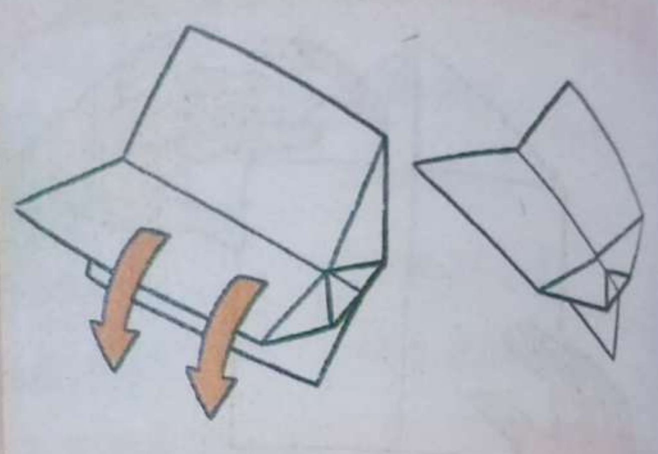
4. Fold over the tip from point to point. Crease everything well.



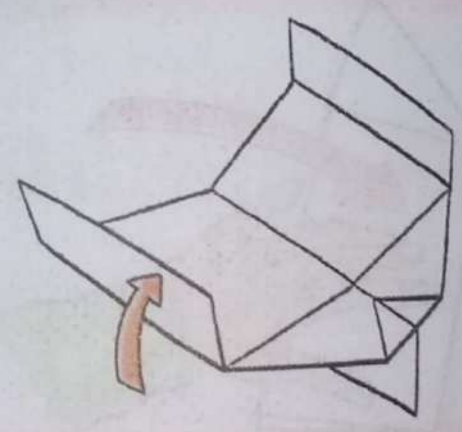
5. Fold the plane in half.



6. Fold down the wings. Fold from one corner to the other corner.



7. Now fold up a small (about 1 cm) piece of the wing. Your Gilder is ready to fly!



Help your child make a Glider paper airplane.
ساعد طفلك أن يصنع طائرة شراعية ورقية.

Activities

1 Read and complete the dialog with words from the box:

dart - over - paper - vertically

Seif : What are you doing, Anas?

Anas : I'm making a 1) .... airplane.

Seif : How do you make it?

Anas : Fold a piece of paper in half 2) ....

Seif : What do you do after that?

Anas : Fold 3) .... the top two corners. Fold down the two wings. Your 4) .... is ready to fly.

2 Read and complete the text with words from the box:

tip - top - down - Glider - piece

To make a 1) .... paper airplane, you need to take a 2) .... of paper and fold it in half vertically. Fold over the 3) ....two corners. Fold over the 4) .... from point to point and crease everything well. Fold 5) .... the wings. Fold up a small piece of the wing. It's ready now.

3 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

A Dart paper airplane

Guiding words:

(paper - vertically - crease - open - Fold - Turn)

....

....

....

Lesson (4) GRANDPA'S SPE...

Key vocabulary

astronaut رائد فضاء	a trampoline ترامبولين (جهاز للقفز)	gravity جاذبية
special خاص / مميز	a parachute باراشوت	normal طبيعي

Extra vocabulary

usual معتاد	leaves أوراق شجر	stadium استاد
different مختلف	fall فصل الخريف	amazing مذهل
ground أرض	planets كواكب	pilot طيار
journey رحلة	space rocket صاروخ فضاء	desert صحراء

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs أفعال منتظمة

Present	Past	P.P
look like يشبه	looked like	looked like
reply يرد / يجيب	replied	replied
follow يتبع	followed	followed
jump يقفز	jumped	jumped
float يطفو	floated	floated
pour يصب	poured	poured

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present	Past	P.P
wear يرتدي	wore	worn
bring يحضر	brought	brought
show يبين / يعرض	showed	shown
sit down يجلس	sat down	sat down
hit يضرب	hit	hit
fall يقع	fell	fallen

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات

Important expressions and prepositions

better than usual	أفضل من المعتاد	fly up	يطير عالياً
by their sides	بجانبهم	fly over	يطير فوق
a pair of	زوج من	float up into the air	يطفو في الهواء

Definitions

normal	usual, not different	طبيعي
gravity	a force that pulls things to the ground	الجاذبية
astronaut	somebody who travels into space for a job	رائد فضاء
tour	a journey when you visit many different places	جولة / رحلة
special	different from others and better than usual	خاص / مميز

Listen and read.

Flying signs

1. She has moved her arm to the right, so she will fly to the right.



2. She has both arms above her head, so she will fly higher.



3. She has put her arms down by her sides, so she will fly down again.



4. She has moved her arm to the left, so she will fly to the left.



Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات



Listen and read.

Special shoes

It was the year 2122 and Hady and Hoda's grandpa was visiting them. Grandpa was an astronaut(1) when he was younger. When he visited them, he always brought something interesting(2).

"Hello Grandpa!" said Hady. "Do you have something to show us?" asked Hoda. "I always bring you something, don't I? Look at these," he said. He showed the children a pair of shoes.

"They don't look like normal(3) shoes," said Hady.

"You're right," Grandpa replied. "Let's go outside. I'll show you what the shose can do."

Hoda and Hady followed Grandpa out of the house to a hill. They were very excited(4). They sat down and Grandpa took three pairs of shoes from a bag.

"Gravity(5) usually pulls things to the ground," said Grandpa. "But these are special(6) shoes. When you wear them, gravity does not pull you down. So children, if you could fly, What would you do?"

"I would fly over the stadium(7) to watch my favorite football team," Hady said.

"I would fly over the sea," said Hoda.

"Let's start with a tour(8) of our city,"

Grandpa said. "Put these shoes on. Now, hit(9) your left foot with your right foot three times. One, two, three... Good. Look! You can fly!"

The children flew up into the air. They could move right or left by moving an arm to that side. If they put both their arms above their head, they flew higher up. If they put their arms down by their sides, they flew down again. Hoda and Hady loved flying. It was an amazing(10) feeling. They could see all the city from up there.

After ten minutes, Grandpa said, "OK children. Now we need to go down to the ground again."

When they were on the ground, Hoda asked, "Why doesn't everybody have shoes like these?"

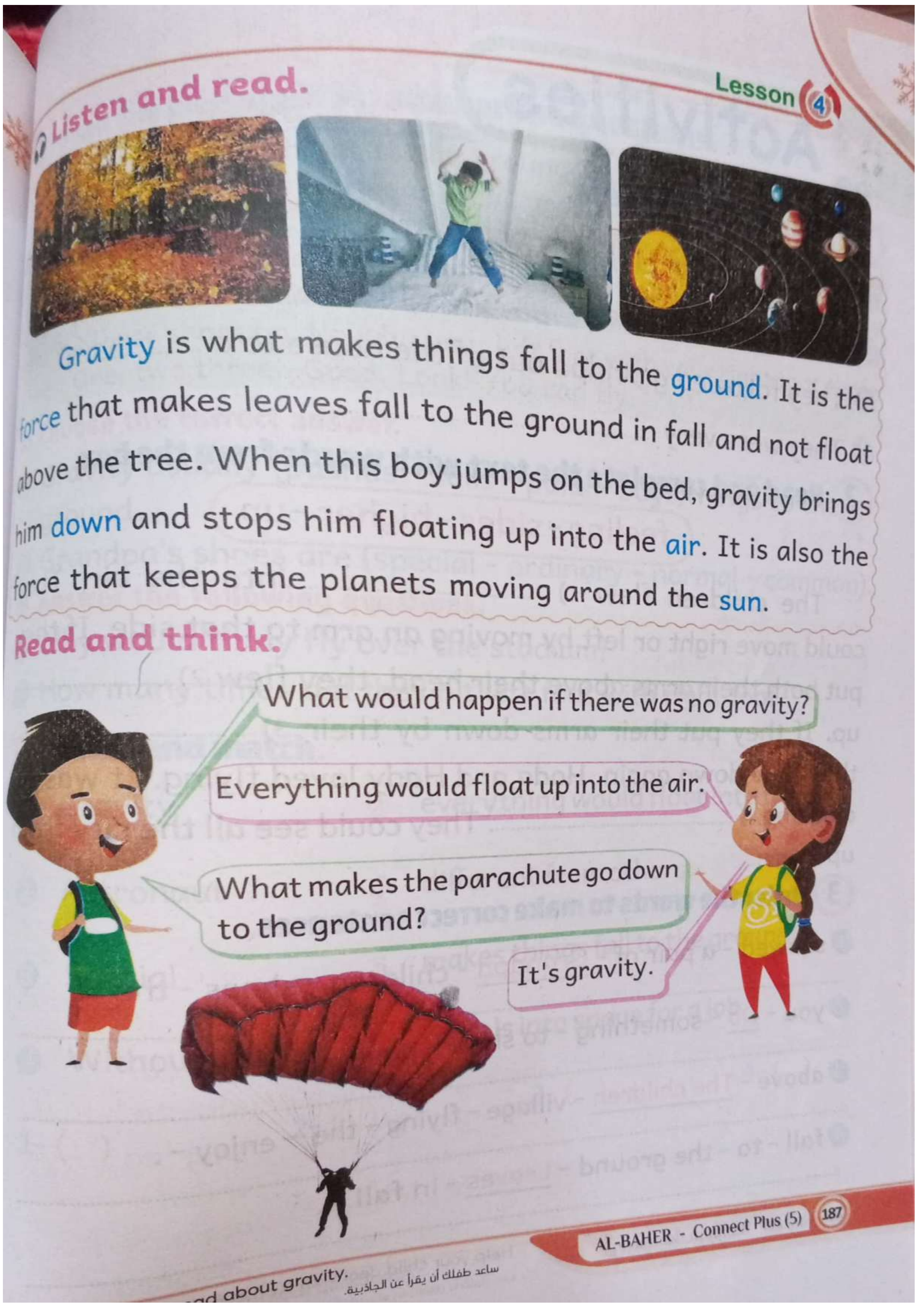
"Because they are only for astronauts!" said Grandpa. "And special people too, like my favorite grandchildren(11)!"

1. رائد فضاء	2. شيق / مثير (للاهتمام)	3. طبيعي	4. متحمس
5. جاذبية	6. مميز	7. استاد	8. جولة
9. يضرب	10. مذهل	11. أحفاد	

Help your child read a science fiction story about flying and gravity.

قصة خيال علمي عن الطيران والجاذبية

Listen and read.



Gravity is what makes things fall to the ground. It is the force that makes leaves fall to the ground in fall and not float above the tree. When this boy jumps on the bed, gravity brings him down and stops him floating up into the air. It is also the force that keeps the planets moving around the sun.

Read and think.

...ad about gravity. ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ عن الجاذبية.



1 Listen and complete.

نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب

1. He showed the children a pair of ....
2. They don't look like .... shoes.
3. They followed grandpa out of the house to a ....
4. They were very ....

2 Read and complete the text with words from the box.

feeling - sides - higher - up

The children flew 1) .... into the air. They could move right or left by moving an arm to that side. If they put both their arms above their head, they flew 2) .... up. If they put their arms down by their 3) ...., they flew down again. Hoda and Hady loved flying. It was an amazing 4) .... They could see all the city from up there.

3 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. showed - a pair of - Grandpa - children - shoes - the - .
....
2. you - Do - something - to show - have - us - ?
....
3. above - The children - village - flying - the - enjoy - .
....
4. fall - to - the ground - Leaves - in fall - .
....

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة

4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

"Gravity usually pulls things to the ground," said Grandpa."But these are special shoes. When you wear them, gravity does not pull you down. So children, if you could fly, what would you do?" "I would fly over the stadium to watch my favorite football team,"Hady said. "I would fly over the sea," said Hoda. "Let's start with a tour of our city," Grandpa said.Put these shoes on. Now,hit your left foot with your right foot three times. One, two,three...Good. Look! You can fly!"

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Gravity usually (pushes - sells - pulls - buys)things to the ground.
2. Grandpa's shoes are (special - ordinary - normal - common).

B) Answer the following questions.

3. Why would Hady fly over the stadium?
4. How many times did they hit left foot with right foot?

5 Read and match.

1. Gravity
2. Astronaut
3. Special
4. Without gravity,

a) everything would float into the air.
b) different from others.
c) makes things fall to the ground.
d) travels into space for a job.

1- ( ) 2- ( ) 3- ( ) 4- ( )

Lesson (5)

JOBS IN SCIENCE

Jobs

astronaut	رائد فضاء	web designer	مصمم شبكات
engineer	مهندس	pilot	طيار
architect	مهندس معماري	doctor	طبيب

School Subjects

physics	فيزياء	science	مادة العلوم
chemistry	كيمياء	math	مادة الرياضيات
architecture	هندسة معمارية	English	اللغة الانجليزية

Extra vocabulary

Mars	كوكب المريخ	health	صحة
acceleration	سرعة	office	مكتب
skills	مهارات	medicine	طب
robot	إنسان آلي	skateboard	لوح تزلج

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
solve	يحل	solved	solved
affect	يؤثر على	affected	affected
decide	يقرر	decided	decided
end	ينهي	ended	ended
organize	ينظم	organized	organized
design	يصمم	designed	designed

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
grow up	يكبر	grew up	grown up
leave	يغادر	left	left
give	يعطي	gave	given
speak	يتكلم	spoke	spoken
meet	يقابل	met	met

Important expressions and prepositions

do research	يجري بحثًا	close to	قريب من
do things	يقوم بعمل أشياء	get help from	يحصل على مساعدة من
work hard	يعمل بجد	get a job	يحصل على وظيفة
in the day	في النهار	work for	يعمل لدي
across the world	حول العالم	get sick	يمرض
work on a project			يعمل في مشروع
interested in + (noun / v + ing)			مهتم بـ
our own planet			كوكبنا
International Space Station			محطة الفضاء الدولية

Definitions

pilot	a person who flies airplanes
astronaut	a person who works in space
engineer	a person who builds roads and bridges
aircraft = airplane	people can travel through the air on it
architect	a person who designs buildings and roads

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Look and read.

❶ I'm Amal. I want to be an astronaut[1] because I'm interested in[2] the stars and the planets[3]. It is important to study other planets because it helps us understand our own planet, and this might[4] help us solve[5] some of Earth's problems[6]. When you see videos of the International Space Station, it looks fun living without gravity – the people float all the time! I've read a lot about the planet Mars[7] and the research[8] scientists are doing. Maybe[9] I can visit Mars one day!



❷ My name is Jana. When I grow up [10], I'd love to be an engineer[11] like my Uncle Wael. His job sounds really interesting. Did you know that people who do this job don't only help to build roads and bridges? They also help make things such as skateboards [12]! Uncle Wael says that you need to understand science to do this job. For example, you need to know how friction and different forces affect[13] how skateboards move.



❸ I'm Karim. I decided I wanted to be a pilot[14] when I went to an airplane festival with my mom and dad. We saw lots of different planes flying in the sky, and some of them did amazing moves, flying close to the ground, and then flying around in a circle. The planes flew in groups, sometimes with their wings very close together. It looked amazing. There was also a small museum, and I learned how air resistance[15] helps the planes to stay in the air!



1. رائد فضاء	2. مهتم بـ	3. كواكب	4. ربما	5. يحل
6. مشاكل الأرض	7. المريخ	8. بحث	9. ربما	10. يكبر
11. مهندسة	12. ألواح تزلج	13. يؤثر على	14. طيار	15. مقاومة الهواء

Help your child read about jobs in science.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ عن وظائف متعلقة بالعلوم.

Read the article about Sherif.

Meet Sherif, 24, from Cairo. He's an engineer who has started his own company.

Sherif wanted to be an engineer when he was 10 years old. He always watched TV programs about robots, and he loved making things. When he was 13, he started helping a robot design company online. He did his school work in the day and in the evening he worked on his robot projects. This experience helped him to start his own company.

He said that the science and math lessons at school helped him to learn how to solve problems. He also found English very useful as it helps him work with people across the world. He is now learning Japanese so he can talk to people in Japan.

"For me, a job is about doing things which help other people around the world," he says.

Answer the following questions.

1. When was Sherif first interested in robots?
....
2. When did he work for a company online?
....
3. What did he learn at school which helped him in his job?
....
4. What school subjects most helped him in his job?
....
5. What is he learning now to help him in his job?
....

Help your child read the text.

ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ النص

Ask and answer.

What job do you want to do when you are older? Why?

I want to be a doctor because I want to help people who are sick.

I want to be an architect because I want to design new buildings.

Did you know ?

On Earth, gravity pushes our bones together. There is no gravity in space, so some bones move apart. So astronauts who spend six months on the International Space Station can grow 3% taller! (They return to their usual size back on Earth.)



Activities

1 Choose the correct word.

1. I want to be a/an (pilot - doctor - engineer - astronaut) because I'm interested in the stars and the planets.
2. When there's no gravity, people (float - caught - bought - boat) all the time.
3. (Teachers - Engineers - Pilots - Astronauts) help make things such as skateboards.

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

4 To be a good engineer, you need to learn (Arabic - music - science - Japanese) and math.

5 I decided to be a/an (astronaut - engineer - pilot - architect) when I went to an airplane festival.

6 (Gravity - Friction - Air resistance - Floating) helps the planes to stay in the air.

2 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Sara wants to be a pilot. She wants an exciting job. She enjoys traveling and she likes visiting new places. She would like to work as part of a team. Her friend Dalia wants to be a doctor. She's interested in people's health and why people get sick. She likes working with people and she thinks she'd like to work in medicine.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1 Sara wants to be a/an (doctor - engineer - pilot - astronaut).

2 Dalia is interested in people's (money - stories - health - education).

B) Answer the following questions.

3 What does Sara enjoy doing?

....

4 Who does Dalia like working with?

....

3 Read and match.

1. Amal wants to be an astronaut
2. A pilot
3. Jana would like to be an engineer
4. An astronaut

a) is a person who flies airplanes.
b) travels and works in space.
c) because she's interested in the stars and planets.
d) so that she can make things like skateboards.

1- ( )   2- ( )   3- ( )   4- ( )

4 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. skills - She - computer - good - has - .

....

2. new - buildings - An architect - designs - .

....

3. can - We - on - travel - an aircraft - .

....

5 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

Your future job

Guiding words:

(science - engineer - buildings - bridges - skateboards)

....

....

....

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة



WRITING AN EMAIL

How to write an email

كيف تكتب بريدًا إلكترونيًا

TIP! Remember, when you write an email to a friend, you can use informal language. You can write how you would speak to them, and start and end in a friendly way. For example:

- start the email with Hi! or Hello! and How are you?
- Say what you want to do and why.
- Use sequencing words: First, then,and finally to order the information.
- Write two or three paragraphs.
- End with Bye for now! or See you soon!

Read the email.



From : Maged
To : Asser
Subject : A job in the future

Hi Asser,
Are you enjoying the weekend at your grandparents?
You asked me what job I want to do in the future and I've decided now. I want to be a scientist and study space. I'm really interested in space and I want to understand it better. There's still so much that we don't know.
I talked to my parents about what I need to do. This is what they said: First[1], I need to do well at school, especially in science. Then[2], I need

1. أولًا 2. ثم

Help your child learn how to write an email.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعلم كتابة البريد الإلكتروني

to go to university and study subjects like chemistry, math, and physics.
Do you know what physics is? It's all about energy, space, and time, so
it's useful if you want to study the stars and planets.
Finally[3], I need to find a job at a place where people study space, like a
university. Then I can work on projects and learn from other scientists.
What do you think? Do you know what job you want to do in the future?
Bye for now!
Maged

3. وفي النهاية / وأخيرًا

Answer the following questions.

1. Does Maged want to go into space in the future?

....

2. What will he do when he leaves school?

....

3. What is the most important school subject for him?

....

Activities

1 Write an email of (Fifty) 50 words,

to your friend Omar telling him about your future job.

Guiding words: doctor - biology - science - hospital - sick

From : ....

To : ....

Subject : ....

....

....

....

....

....

Help your child learn how to write an email.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعلم كتابة البريد الإلكتروني.

2 Complete the email with words from the box.

Bye for now - Finally - First - Hello - How are you - Then

From : Reem
To : Sherifa
Subject : Future Job

1) .... Sherifa,

2) .... ? Are you having fun on vacation?

I'm thinking about the future and I've decided what I want to do. I want to be an architect and design buildings. I'm really interested in designing buildings with renewable resources. I think we need to design better buildings in the future.

I talked to my teachers about what I need to do.

3) .... , I need to work hard at school, especially in subjects like math, physics, art, and design 4) .... , I need to go to university and study architecture. At university, I'll learn how to design lots of different buildings.

5) .... , I need to find a job as an architect. I want to work with people who design apartments to live in. I'm not interested in designing big hotels or offices. What do you think? Do you know what job you want to do in the future?

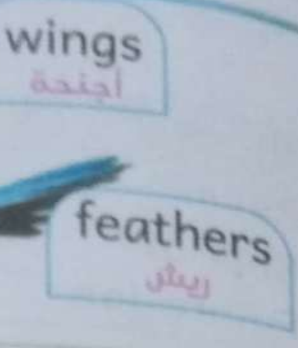
6) .... !

Reem

Help your child learn how to write an email.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعلم كتابة البريد الإلكتروني.



THE FIRST MAN TO FLY



Look and say.





Extra vocabulary

ground	أرض	tower	برج	frightened	
(be) called	يُسمى / يُدعى	builder	عامل بناء	nervous	
famous	مشهور	inventor	مخترع	patient	
century	قرن (..١ عام)	water clock	ساعة مائية	surprised	
fields	حقول	confused	مرتبك / مشوش	worried	

Conjugation of verbs

Present		Past	P.P	Present		Past	P.P
land	يهبط	landed	landed	invent	يخترع	invented	invented
laugh	يضحك	laughed	laughed	include	يتضمن	included	included
climb	يتسلق	climbed	climbed	hurt	يؤلم	hurt	hurt

Important expressions and prepositions

walk through	يمشي عبر	made of	مصنوع من
find out	يكتشف	run back down	يجري عائدًا لأسفل

Definitions

feathers	soft things that cover a bird	ريش
land	move down until something is on the ground	يهبط
invent	make or design something for the first time	يخترع
builder	a person who builds houses, schools, etc.	عامل بناء
inventor	a person who makes or designs new things	مخترع

Help your child identify these words.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Listen and Read.

Ali was ten years old and he lived in the 9th century. He worked on his father's farm. Every day that summer, he saw a man walk through the fields towards a tower. The man was old but looked strong. One day, Ali decided to talk to the man.

"Excuse me, where are you going?" Ali asked.

"I'm working at the old tower." the man answered.

"Are you a builder?" Ali asked.

The man laughed."No, I'm an inventor. I'm 65 but I don't want to stop working. There are always new things to find out!"

"What are you working on now?" asked Ali.

"I'm trying to find out how to fly like a bird." the man said, and walked away.

The next day, Ali decided to follow. He was carrying something.

"What are you carrying?" asked Ali.

"These are my wings. They are made of wood and feathers." he said.

"Are you going to use them to fly?" asked Ali.

"Well, why don't you come with me? Then we'll know, won't we?" he said.

They walked to the tower and climbed to the top. Ali watched as the man put on his wings. "OK, here I go!" said the man, and he jumped from the tower! Ali was amazed because the man flew slowly to the ground! He did not see him land. Ali ran back down the tower and soon found the man. He was sitting in the ground. He looked unhappy.

"Are you ok?" said Ali.

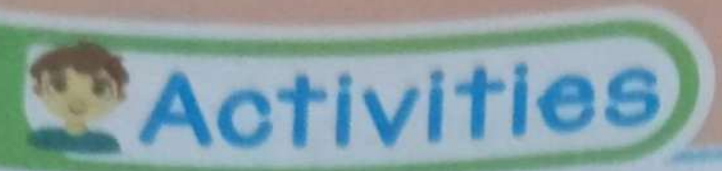
"No! That hurt!" he said.

"But you flew! I saw you!" said Ali.

"I flew but I did not land correctly," said the man. "I need to study birds better to find out how they land without hurting themselves."

Ali later found out that the man called Abbas Ibn Firnas. He was an important person who invented many things, including water clocks. But Ali did not know that in the future. Abbas Ibn Firnas became very famous because he was probably the first person ever to fly using wings.

Help your child read a story about the first man to fly.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ قصة عن أول رجل يطير.



1 Listen and circle the correct answer.

(نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب)

1. Ali is (8 - 9 - 10 - 11) years old.
2. Ali lives in the 9th (decade - century - month - year).
3. The wings were made of (wood - glass - plastic - iron) and feathers.
4. Abbas Ibn Firnas was the (third - second - forth - first) man to fly.

2 Choose the correct word.

1. We got a/an (doctor - builder - pilot - engineer) to build our house.
2. Abbas Ibn Firnas (invented - wrote - read - spoke) many useful inventions.
3. To (hand - land - band - run) means to move down until something is on the ground.
4. Birds have (feathers - meat - skin - bones) all over their bodies.
5. A/An (inventor - artist - doctor - pilot) is a person who makes or designs new things.

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة

3 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Abbas Ibn Firnas was an important person who invented many things, including water clocks. He was very old but he worked hard. He didn't want to stop working because of his age. He was the first person ever to fly using wings. So he became very famous.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. What was Abbas Ibn Firnas? ....
2. Did he stop working when he became old? ....

B) Choose the correct answer.

3. He invented (ice - water - sand - snow) clocks.
4. He became famous because he was the first man to (read - write - draw - fly).

4 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. was - Abbas - inventor - Firnas - an - Ibn - .

....

2. used - wings - He - two - fly - to - birds - like - .

....

3. water - He - clocks - invented - .

....

5 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

Guiding words: Abbas Ibn Firnas

(inventor - 9th century - fly - feathers - famous)

....

....

Review on Unit (4)

Forces

bike	دراجة	friction	احتكاك
brake	فرامل	gravity	الجاذبية (الأرضية)
wheel	عجلة	hook	خطاف
speed	سرعة	spring	زنبرك
push force	قوة الدفع	rope	حبل
pull force	قوة السحب	tire	إطار (العجلة)

School Subjects

physics	فيزياء	science	مادة العلوم
chemistry	كيمياء	math	مادة الرياضيات
architecture	هندسة معمارية	English	اللغة الانجليزية



Jobs

astronaut	رائد فضاء	web designer	مصمم شبكات
engineer	مهندس	pilot	طيار
architect	مهندس معماري	doctor	طبيب
engineer	مهندس	builder	عامل بناء



Paper airplane

Dart	سهم	crease	يجعد
Glider	طائرة شراعية	vertically	رأسيا
tip	طرف	wing	جناح

Help your child revise unit (4). ساعد طفلك أن يراجع الوحدة الرابعة.

Question tag السؤال المذيل

- It has two parts.

يتكون من جزئين.

(1)	(2)
a sentence	, Question tag?

Usage

- We use it to check or confirm information.

نستخدم السؤال المذيل للتحقق من المعلومات أو تأكيدها.

Form

- The question tag is formed of:

يتكون السؤال المذيل من:

helping verb + subject pronoun?

Notes

1. positive sentence , negative tag?

e.g. You live in Egypt, don't you?

2. negative sentence , positive tag?

e.g. Ali didn't go home, did he?

3. We use a comma before the question tag.

e.g. He has playe football, hasn't he?



My new bike

Last week my grandpa bought me a new bike. It was a present for my birthday. It has two wheels, pedals and brakes. To make it move, I have to push the pedals. It moves with push force. When I want to slow it down or stop it, I use the brakes. To move it faster, I push the pedals quickly. I like riding my new bike very much.

A Dart paper airplane

To make a Dart paper airplane, take a piece of paper and fold it in half vertically. Crease it. Then open the paper. Fold over the top two corners. After that, turn the paper over. Fold it in half and crease the top of it. Then fold it down again and crease it again. Finally your Dart is ready to fly!

From : Safia
To : Anas
Subject : A famous person

Hi Anas,
How are you? I hope you are fine. I want to tell you about a famous person I read about. His name is Abbas Ibn Firnas. He was an inventor. He invented many things like the water clocks. He was the first man to fly. He used wings made of wood and feathers.
Bye for now!
Safia

From : Seif
To : Amira
Subject : My future job

Hi Amira,
How are you? I want to tell you about the job I'd like to do in the future. I want to be an astronaut. I like reading about stars and planets very much. I like watching the stars. In space there's no gravity. I'll float in space. What about you?
See you soon.
Seif

Activities on Unit (4)

1 Listen and circle the correct answer.

نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب

1. I usually get the (train - metro - bus - car) to school.
2. I opened the car (window - door - balcony - safe) and got in.
3. I like it when (Dad - Mom - Uncle - Aunt) takes me to school.
4. The car was traveling at 40 kilometers a/an (second - minute - hour - week).

2 Listen and complete.

نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب

1. Gravity keeps the planets .... around the sun.
2. It makes things .... to the ground.
3. When you ...., gravity brings you down.
4. It stops you .... up in the air.

3 Read and complete the text with the words from the box:

own - engineer - programs - company

Shaimaa wanted to be an 1)........................ when she was 7 years old. She watched TV 2)........................ about robots, and she loved making things. When she was 11, she started helping a robot design 3)........................ online. Shaimaa is 24. She has started her 4)........................ company.

4 Choose the correct word.

1. There is (much - little - less - many) friction when you walk on a carpet than on ice.
2. You live in Tharwat Street, (do - are - don't - have) you?

3. When you open the fridge door, you are using a (push - gravity - pull - resistance) force.
4. Your mom (can - may - will - must) make lovely cakes, can't she?

5 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Abbas Ibn Firnas was an inventor. A long time ago, he invented many things, including water clocks. He also made some wings from wood and feathers. He then jumped from a tower and flew to the ground, but he didn't land well. Today, he is very famous because he was probably the first person ever to fly using wings.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Abbas Ibn Firnas was a/an (pilot - astronaut - inventor - engineer).
2. He invented water (books - clocks - locks - socks).

B) Answer the following questions.

3. Where did he jump from?

....

4. Why is he famous today?

....

6 The Reader.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Which ecosystem does the crocodile live in?

....

2. What did Jubari's mother teach him?

....

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

6) Read and write T (True) or F (False).

3. The crocodile is a dangerous animal. ( )
4. Gazelles can climb steep mountains. ( )

7 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. use - You - force - jump - a push - to - .

....

2. speed - over - Without - fall - will - bike - the - you - .

....

3. interested - planets - I - am - stars - in - and - .

....

8 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

Gravity

Guiding words:

(pull - ground - down - float)

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....



Activities on Review (2)

1 Listen and circle the correct answer. نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب

1. An oasis is a place in the (park - desert - zoo - bank) which has lots of natural resources.
2. People have lived in these oases for (millions - hundreds - thousands - tens) of years.
3. (Industry - Agriculture - Sport - Mining) is very important to grow crops.
4. People can grow lots of different fruits and (vegetables - cotton - rice - wheat).

2 Listen and complete. نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب

1. Abbas Ibn Firnas was an ....
2. A long time ago, he .... many things, including water clocks.
3. He also made some wings from wood and ....
4. He then jumped from a .... and flew to the ground.

3 Read and complete the dialog with words from the box.

job - engineer - factory - like

Mona : What would you 1) .... to do in the future?
Soha : I'd like to be an 2) ....
Mona : Why do you like this 3) ....?
Soha : It's fantastic and I like maths.
Mona : Where will you work?
Soha : In a 4) ....
Mona : I wish you good luck.
Soha : Thanks a lot.

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة

4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Abbas Ibn Firnas invented many things. One of his inventions was a form of water clock called Al-Maqata. When he lived in the ninth century, there were no watches or phones! People looked at the sun, moon, and stars to tell the time, but this didn't work inside buildings or on cloudy days. So, Abbas Ibn Firnas invented a different kind of clock. It didn't use the sun, moon, or stars - it used another natural resource - water!

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Abbas Ibn Firnas invented a clock that used (milk - water - tea - honey)!
2. In the (18th - 17th - 9th - 20th) century, there were no watches or phones.

B) Answer the following questions.

3. Who invented many things? ....
4. What was the name of the water clock? ....

5 The Reader.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why is Wadi El Gemal the perfect place for gazelles?

....

2. How did Jubari know that the crocodile was dangerous?

....

B) Choose the correct answer

3. Subira taught Jubari to (swim - run away - sleep - eat) if he met a dangerous animal.
4. The (turtle - dugong - ibex - crocodile) offered Jubari some seagrass.

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

6 Choose the correct word.

1. You can pour a (liquid - solid - gas - steam) into a cup.
2. Solar energy is a (natural - man-made - unnatural - home-made) resource.
3. If we (go - goes - went - going) to an oasis, we would see plants and trees.
4. They like museums, (do - don't - doesn't - going) they?

7 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. pedals - Without - will - the - fall - bike - over - using - you - .

....

2. a rough - has - A glass - texture - window - .

....

3. as - used - They - honey - a medicine - .

....

8 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

A job you'd like to do

Guiding words:

(grow up - would - architect - houses - buildings)

....

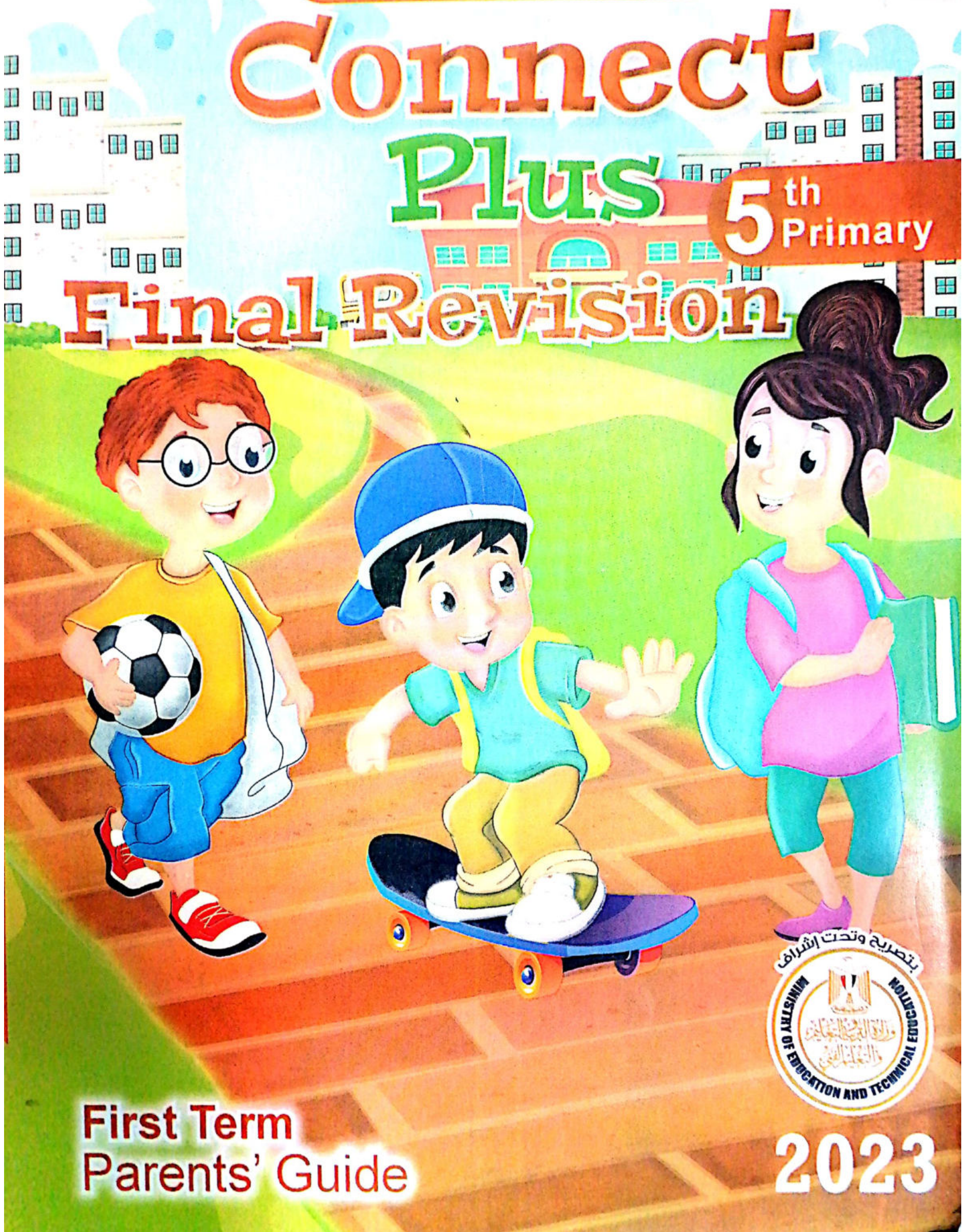
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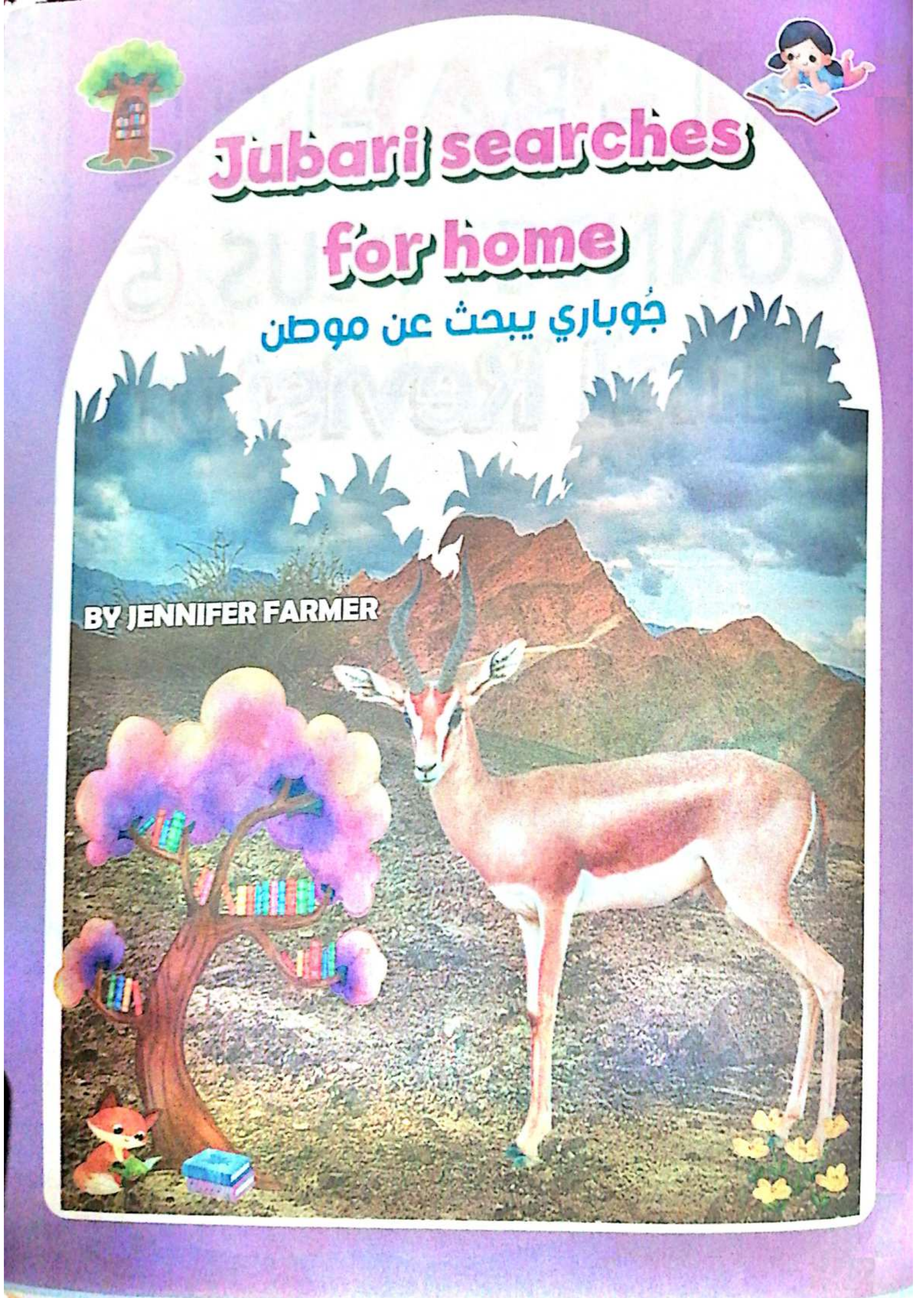
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AL-BAHER
Connect
Plus
5th Primary
Final Revision
بتصريح وتحت إشراف
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION
First Term
Parents' Guide
2023


Jubari searches for home
جُوباري يبحث عن موطن
BY JENNIFER FARMER

The Story

Jubari searches for home

The Characters

Jubari (son)

Subira (mother)

dugong

turtle

Ibex

crocodile

The Places



Wadi el Gemal





Ras Hankorab



Gebel Elba



The Red Sea mangrove



Lake Nasser

Help your child identify the characters of the story.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على شخصيات القصة

The plot حبكة القصة

Jubari was a brave young dorcas gazelle. He was born in Wadi el Gemal. He left home to look for the " Wadi of the Gazelles". He went to lots of places and met many different animals. Jubari returned home because it is the best place to live in.

كان جوباري غزالًا صغيرًا شجاعًا. ولد في "وادي الجمال". غادر الموطن ليبحث عن "وادي الغزلان".ذهب لأماكن عديدة وقابل حيوانات عديدة ولكنه عاد لموطنة لأنه أفضل مكان يمكنه العيش فيه.

What is the moral of the story? ما الدرس المستفاد من القصة؟

- Animals are happier in the ecosystem they are born in.

تعيش الحيوانات أسعد في البيئة التي ولدت بها.

Picture Dictionary

acacia tree
شجرة السنط



An acacia tree is a species of tree which grows in hot dry places.

brave
شجاع



If you are brave, you are not afraid of dangerous or difficult situations.



daffodil
زهرة النرجس

Daffodils are species of yellow flower which grow from bulbs.



hoof/ hooves
حوافر

A hoof is the hard foot of an animal. For example, horses, goats, and cows have hooves.

Help your child read the story plot and the picture dictionary.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ حبكة القصة والقاموس المصور.

Nubian ibex
الماعز النوبي



The Nubian ibex is a species of goat which lives in the mountains of northern Africa and the Middle East.

salty
طعام مملح



Food with a lot of salt in it tastes salty.

seagrass
أعشاب بحرية



Seagrass is a species of plant which grows under the sea.

steep
منحدر



A steep hill goes up or down very quickly, and so it is difficult to climb.

Help your child identify the picture story.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ القاموس المصور.

The beginning



Jubari the dorcas gazelle was born in Wadi el Gemal in Egypt's Eastern desert.
For the first year of his life, Jubari followed his mother, Subira. She showed him which plants to eat and where to rest on hot days.

ولد غزال الصحراء "جوباري" في وادي الجمال في الصحراء الشرقية بمصر. وفي أول عام من حياته، رافق "جوباري" أمه "سوبيرا" وأوضحت له أي النباتات يأكلها وأين يرتاح في الأيام الحارة.



Jubari was very brave. He wanted to go everywhere and play with all the animals. However, Subira taught him which animals were dangerous and how to stay away from predators. He learned to run away very quickly.

كان جوباري شجاعًا جدًا. وأراد أن يذهب إلى كل مكان ويلعب مع جميع الحيوانات. ومع ذلك، علمته سوبيرا أي الحيوانات خطيرة وكيف يبقى بعيدًا عن الحيوانات المفترسة. وتعلم أن يهرب بسرعة جدًا.

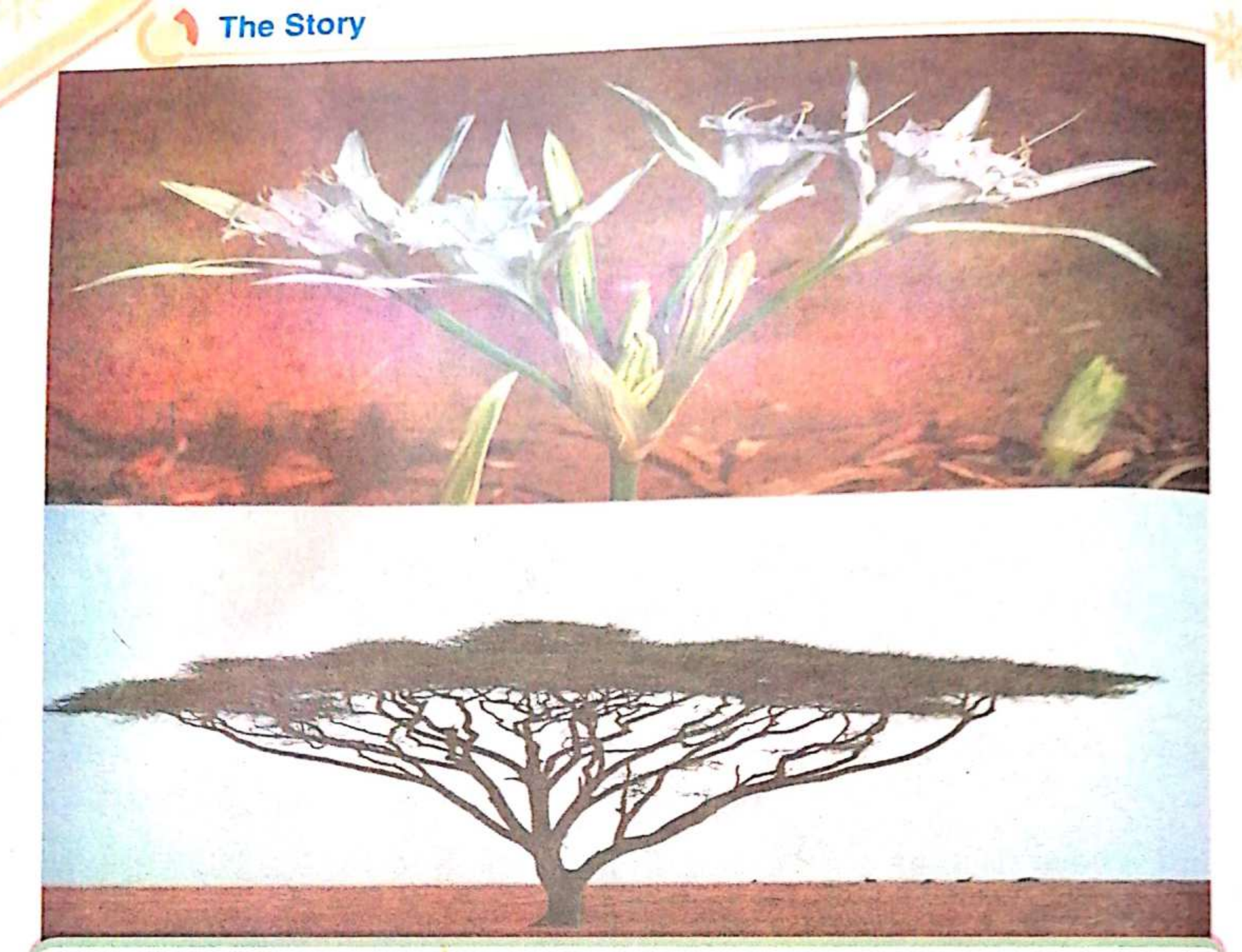
Help your child read and follow the events of the story.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ و يتابع أحداث القصة.



One day, Jubari and Subira were looking for food. Jubari asked his mother, "Mom, what is this place called?" Subira answered, "This is Wadi el Gemal, son. It means "Wadi of the Camels."
"Why do we live in the Wadi of the Camels?" Jubari said. "We are gazelles."
Subira laughed. "It's only a name, son. Many animals live here. Wadi el Gemal is the perfect place for gazelles."

وفي أحد الأيام كان "جوباري" و "سوبيرا" يبحثان عن الطعام. وسأل جوباري أمه قائلًا: " أمي، ماذا يسمي هذا المكان؟" فردت سوبيرا قائلة: "إنه وادي الجمال يا بني. وهذي يعني "وادي به جِمَال".
قال جوباري: "ولِمَ نعيش في وادي الجمال؟ نحن غزلان". ضحكت سوبيرا وقالت "إنه مجرد اسم يا بني. فالعديد من الحيوانات تعيش هنا. وادي الجمال مكان مثالي للغزلان".

Help your child read and follow the events of the story.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ و يتابع أحداث القصة.



"Why?" Jubari said. "Well," said his mother. "There are special plants here. First, there's our favorite food, the desert daffodil! And there is also the *acacia* tree. Their leaves give us food and water all year round, so we never need to drink. And the *acacia* trees need us, too."

"Why do they need us?" Jubari said.

"We eat their seeds and take them to new places. Then more acacia trees grow."

قال جوباري، لِمَ؟ قالت أمه "يوجد نباتات مميزة هنا. أولًا، يوجد طعامنا المفضل. إنها زهور النرجس الصحراوية! كما يوجد أشجار السنط. وأوراقها تمدنا بالطعام والماء على مدار العام لذلك لا نحتاج أبدًا لأن نشرب. وكذلك فإن أشجار السنط تحتاجنا أيضًا." قال جوباري: "ولِمَ تحتاجنا أشجار السنط؟" قالت الأم: "نحن نأكل بذورها وننقل هذه البذور لأماكن أخرى. وبهذا تنمو المزيد من أشجار السنط.".

Help your child read and follow the events of the story.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ و يتابع أحداث القصة.



"I understand," said Jubari. "But is there a place called 'Wadi of the Gazelles'?"

"I don't know," said his mother.

"I am going to look for it," said Jubari.

"OK," said his mother." But remember all the things I have taught you and come back soon!"

قال جوباري: "لقد فهمت. ولكن هل يوجد مكان يسمى وادي الغزلان؟ قالت أمه: "أنا لا أعرف." قال جوباري: "سأبحث عن ذلك المكان".

قالت أمه. حسنًا. لكن تذكر كل الأشياء التي علمتك إياها وعد سريعًا".

Help your child read and follow the events of the story.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ و يتابع أحداث القصة.



1 Read and write True (T) or False (F).

1. Jubari was born in Wadi el Gemal. ( )
2. Jubari didn't want to live in Wadi el Gemal. ( )
3. Subira taught Jubari which animals were dangerous. ( )
4. Wadi el Gemal isn't the perfect place for gazelles. ( )
5. The acacia trees leaves give gazelles food and water. ( )
6. Acacia trees don't need gazelles. ( )

2 Read and complete the sentences.

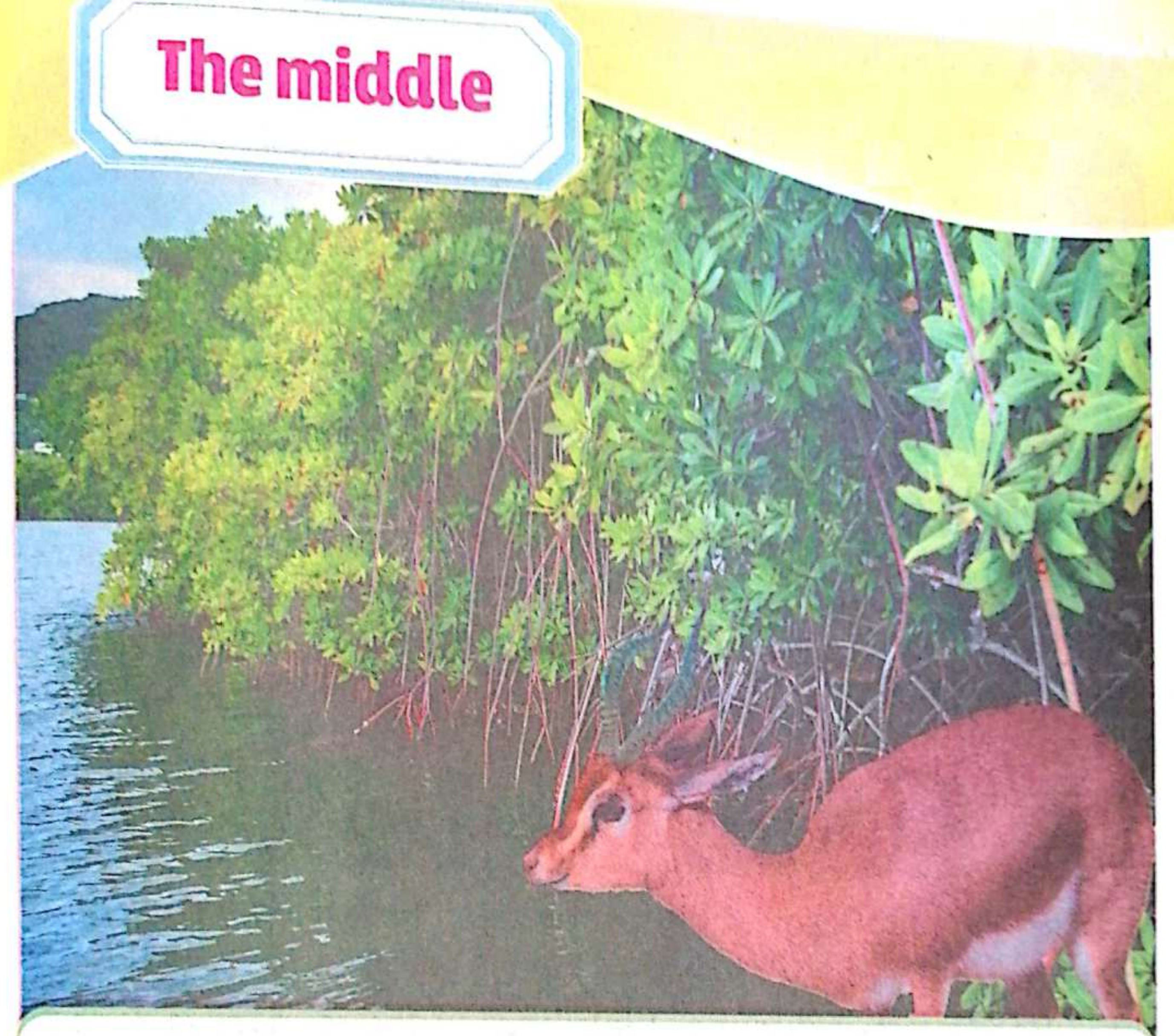
1. Jubari was born in ....
2. When Jubari was young, Subira taught him which .... to eat.
3. Subira showed Jubari where to rest on.............................. days.
4. Jubari and Subira's favorite food was ....
5. They got enough water from ....

3 Answer the following questions.

1. What did Jubari the gazelle learn from his mother?
....
2. What does Wadi el Gemal mean in English?
....
3. What do Jubari and his mother eat in the Wadi ?
....
4. What do Jubari and his mother drink in the Wadi ?
....
5. How do gazelles help the acacia trees?
....
6. Why does Jubari leave the Wadi ?
....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

The middle



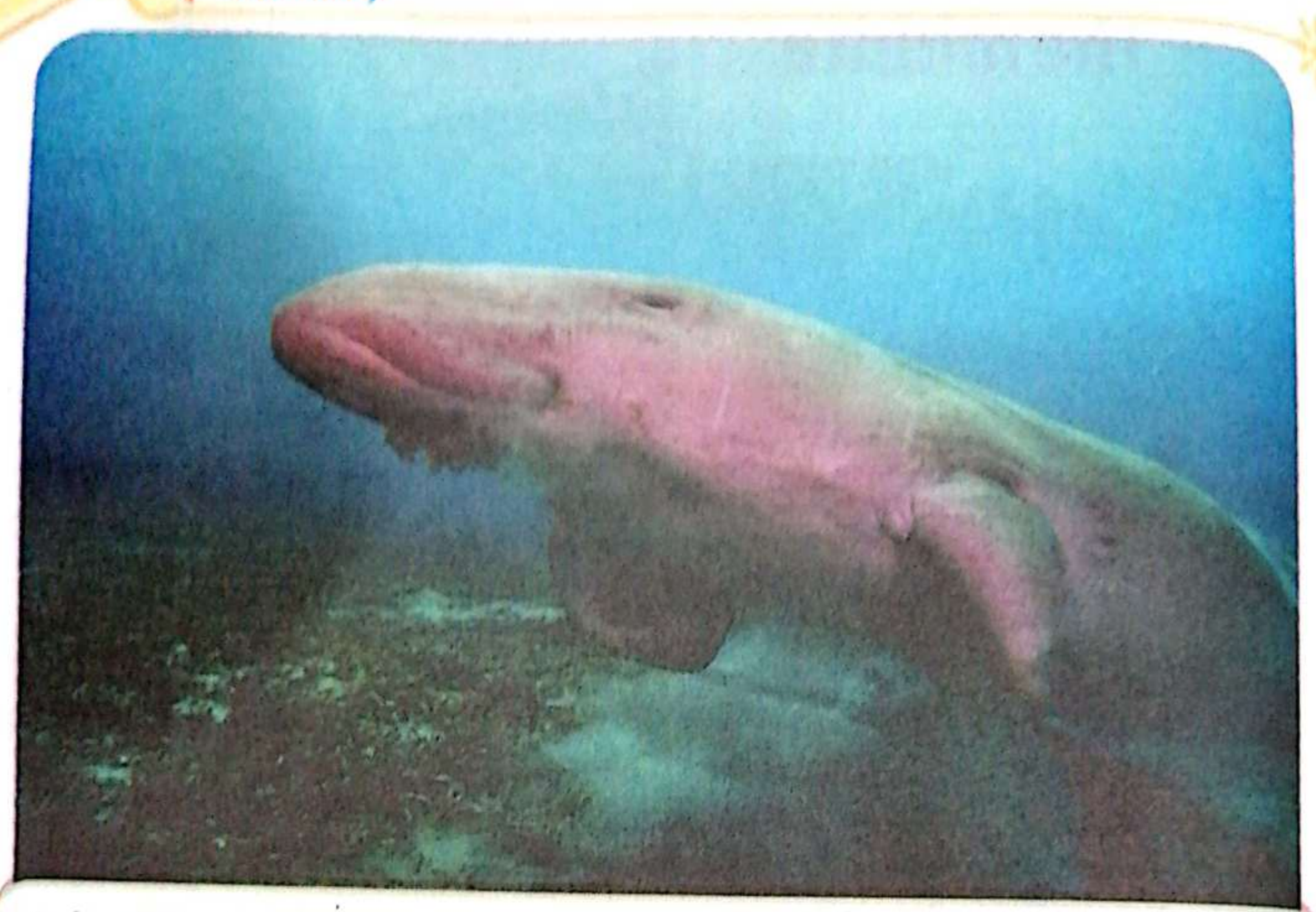
Jubari decided to go east. He was excited, so he ran very quickly. Soon, he saw some new kinds of trees. He walked into the trees and stopped. His hooves were under water!

Jubari was thirty, so he tried to drink. "Yuck!" he said. The water was very, very salty.

Then he heard a voice.

"You can't drink that water! It's sea water."

قرر جوباري أن يتجه شرقًا. كان متحمسًا لذلك جرى بسرعة. وبعد قليل رأى بعض أنواع الأشجار الجديدة، ومشى بين الأشجار ثم توقف. كانت حوافره تحت الماء وكان عطشانًا، لذلك حاول أن يشرب وقال مشمئزًا " يوك!" لقد كان الماء مالحًا جدًا جدًا. ثم سمع صوت يقول" لا يمكنك أن تشرب من هذا الماء! إنه ماء بحر".



Jubari looked and saw a big white animal in the water. It was looking at him.
"I'm Donga. I'm a dugong. I live here in the mangrove forest by the Red Sea."
"I'm thirsty," said Jubari.
"Would you like some of my seagrass?" said Donga.
Jubari tried the seagrass, but it was very salty, too. "Thank you," he said." But the mangrove forest is too salty for me! Do you know where I can find the "Wadi of the Gazelles'?'"
"I'm sorry." said Donga. "I don't know."

نظر جوباري ووجد حيوانًا ضخمًا أبيضًا في الماء، وكان ينظر إليه. قال الحيوان" أنا دونجا أنا حيوان الأطوم وأنا أعيش هنا في غابة المنجروف بالقرب من البحر الأحمر". قال دونجا " أتود بعضًا من عشبي البحري؟" قام جوباري بأكل العشب البحري لكنه كان مالحًا جدًا أيضًا. وقال" أشكرك، لكن غابة المنجروف مالحة جدًا أيضًا. هل تعرف أين أجد وادي الغزلان؟" قال دونجا " أسف، أنا لا أعرف."

Help your child read and follow the events of the story.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ و يتابع أحداث القصة.



Next, Jubari ran north. He ran and ran, soon he came to a place where the ground was white, and very soft. He walked slowly. His hooves were going into the ground.
Then he heard a voice. "Please don't walk here. My eggs are in the sand."

بعد ذلك جرى جوباري تجاه الشمال، وجرى، وجرى .وبعد قليل وصل إلى مكان أرضه بيضاء وناعم جدًا. ومشى ببطء. وغاصت حوافره في الأرض. ثم سمع صوتًا يقول" من فضلك لا تمشي هنا فإن بيضي في الرمال."



Jubari looked. It was a brown turtle.
"I'm sorry," said Jubari. "What is this place?"
"It's my home," said the turtle. "Ras Hankorab beach."
"It's very nice," said Jubari. "But it's not a good place for gazelles. We can't run fast here because the sand is too soft."

نظر جوباري، وكان صوت سلحفاة بنية. قال جوباري "أنا آسف. ما هذا المكان؟" قالت السلحفاة " هذا شاطئ رأس حانكوراب." قال جوباري" إنه مكان لطيف جدًا. لكنه ليس مكانًا جيدًا للغزلان. فلا يمكننا أن نجري بسرعة هنا لأن الرمال ناعمة جدًا."

Help your child read and follow the events of the story.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ و يتابع أحداث القصة.



Jubari decided to go south. He ran and ran. He came to some mountains. "I might see the 'Wadi of Gazelles' from the top," he thought.
Jubari climbed the biggest mountain. It was very steep. His legs became very tired.

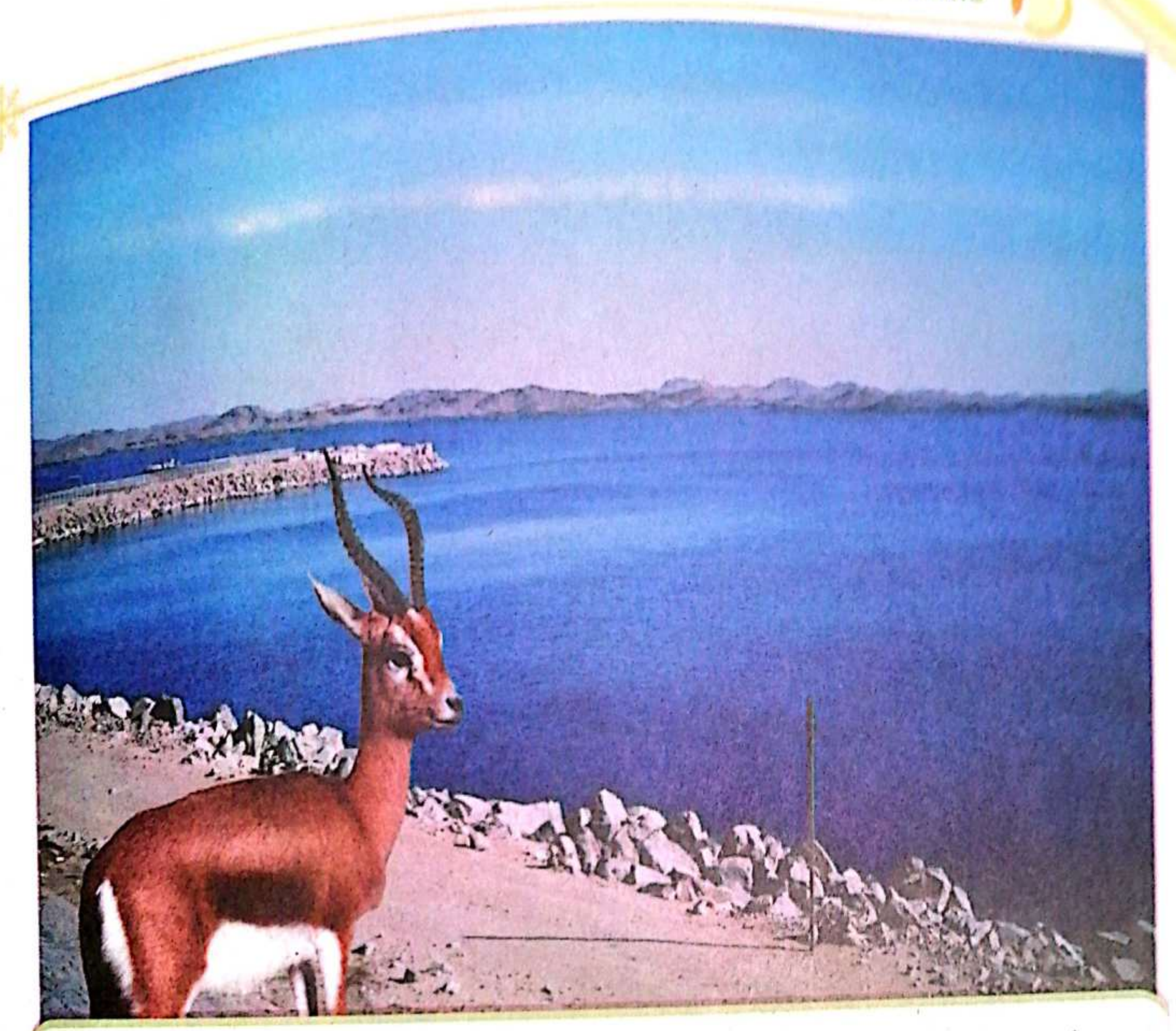
قرر جوباري أن يتجه للجنوب وجرى وجرى. حتى وصل إلى بعض الجبال واعتقد أنه ربما يرى وادي الغزلان من على القمة. تسلق جوباري أكبر جبل وكان شديد الانحدار، وأصاب سيقانه الإرهاق الشديد.



Then he saw an animal, a Nubian ibex.
Jubari said, "Hello! Have you been to the top of this mountain?"
"Yes," said the ibex. "This is Gebel Elba. It's my home."
"It's too steep for my legs," said Jubari. "Can you see the 'Wadi of the Gazelles' from the top?"
"I don't know that place." said the ibex. "But I can see a very big lake to the west!"

ثم رأى حيوان الماعز النوبي. قال جوباري " مرحبًا! هل كنت على قمة هذا الجبل؟ قال الماعز "نعم. هذا جبل علبه. إنه موطني" قال جوباري أنه شديد الانحدار بالنسبة لساقي: هل يمكنك أن ترى وادي الغزلان من على القمة؟" قال الماعز" أنا لا أعرف هذا المكان." لكن يمكنني أن أرى بحيرة ضخمة باتجاه الغرب."

Help your child read and follow the events of the story
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ و يتابع أحداث القصة



Jubari thought, "I've gone east. I've gone south and north, but haven't gone west."
He ran and ran. After a long time, he came to a very big lake.
"What is this place?" he said.
"This is Lake Nasser," said a voice. "It's a man-made lake. The people made it because they needed water. It's an important resource for them. But delicious gazelles don't need water to drink, do they?"

فكرّ جوباري قائلا" لقد ذهبت تجاه الشرق، وذهبت تجاه الجنوب والشمال لكن لم اذهب تجاه الغرب" ثم جرى وجرى. وبعد مدة طويلة وصل إلى بحيرة ضخمة جدّا وقال" ما هذا المكان ؟" ثم سمع صوتّا يقول " هذه بحيرة ناصر. إنها بحيرة من صنع الإنسان. لقد صنعها الناس لأنهم كانوا في حاجة إلى الماء. وهذا مصدر هام لهم لكن الغزلان لذيذة الطعم لا يحتاجون إلى الماء، أليس كذلك؟"

Help your child read and follow the events of the story.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ و يتابع أحداث القصة.



Jubari couldn't see who was speaking. Then a dead tree in the water moved. It wasn't a tree! It was an animal!"
"What are you?" said Jubari.
"I'm a crocodile," said the animal. "This is my home, and I'm hungry."
Jubari's mother taught him not to stay near animals with big teeth, It was too dangerous! He ran and ran ...

لم يستطع جوباري أن يرى المتحدث. ثم تحركت شجرة ميتة في الماء. إنها لم تكن شجرة! إنها كانت حيوان، قال جوباري "من أنت؟" قال الحيوان " أنا تمساح وهذا موطني، وأنا جوعان"كانت أم جوباري قد علمته ألا يقترب من الحيوانات ذات الأسنان الضخمة. وكان هذا خطيرًا جدًا ثم جرى وجرى.

Help your child read and follow the events of the story.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ و يتابع أحداث القصة.



1 Read and write True (T) or False (F).

1. The first animal Jubari met was a dugong. ( )
2. The sea water was fresh. ( )
3. The mangrove forest is too salty for Jubari. ( )
4. Jubari can run fast in Ras Hankorab beach. ( )
5. The Gebel Elba is very steep for Jubari's legs. ( )
6. Lake Nasser is a natural lake. ( )
7. The crocodile looked like a dead tree in the water. ( )

2 Read and complete the sentences.

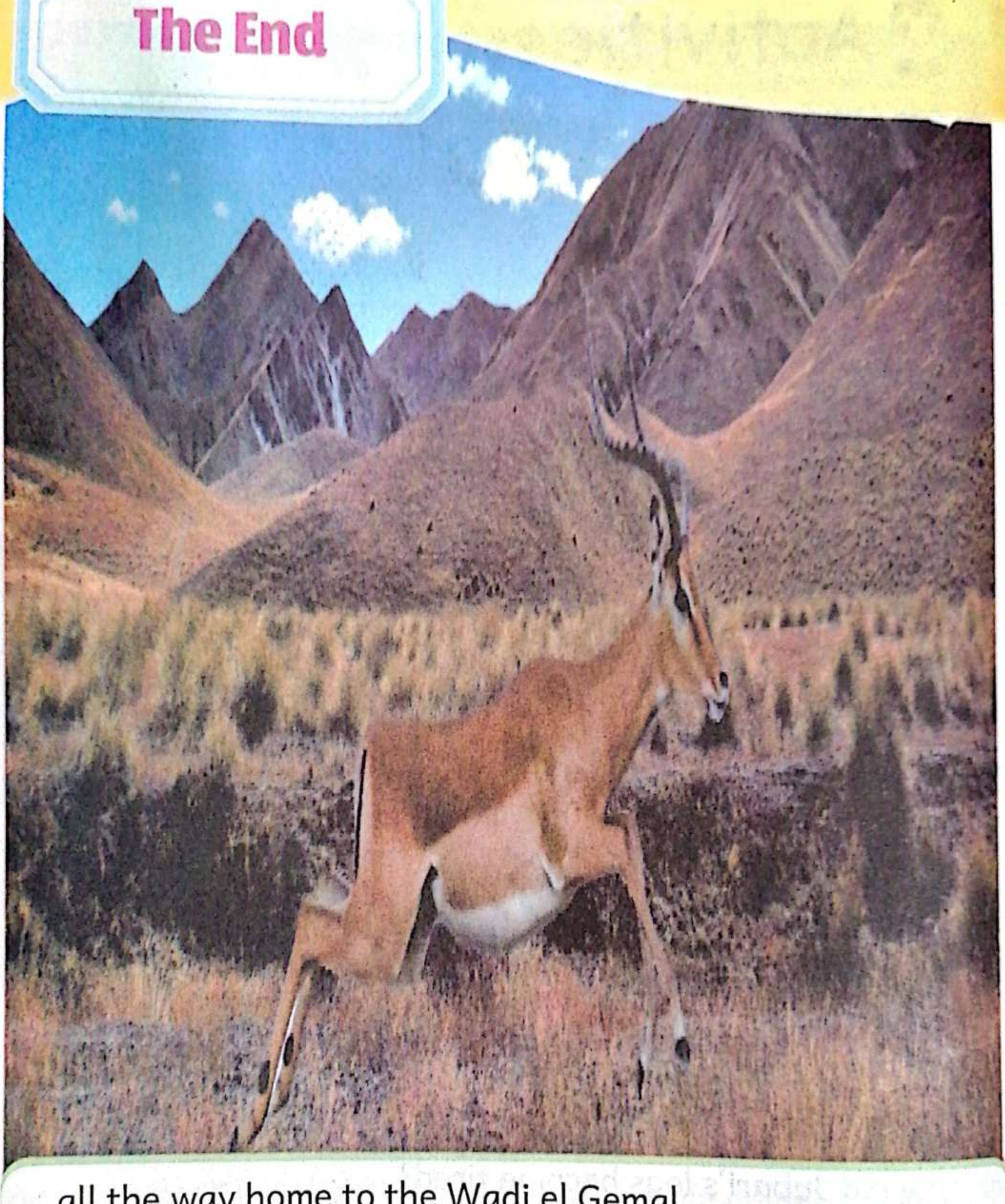
1. The sea water was very .... for Jubari.
2. The .... lives in the mangrove forest.
3. The turtle lays her eggs in the ....
4. Jubari's .... were going into soft sand.
5. .... lives in Gebel Elba.
6. Gebel Elba is very .... for gazelles.
7. The crocodile is a .... animal.
8. The .... lives in Lake Nasser.

3 Answer the following questions.

1. Where does the dugong live?
....
2. What lives on the beach?
....
3. Why did Jubari's legs become tired?
....
4. Where does the Nubian ibex live?
....
5. What does the crocodile look like?
....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

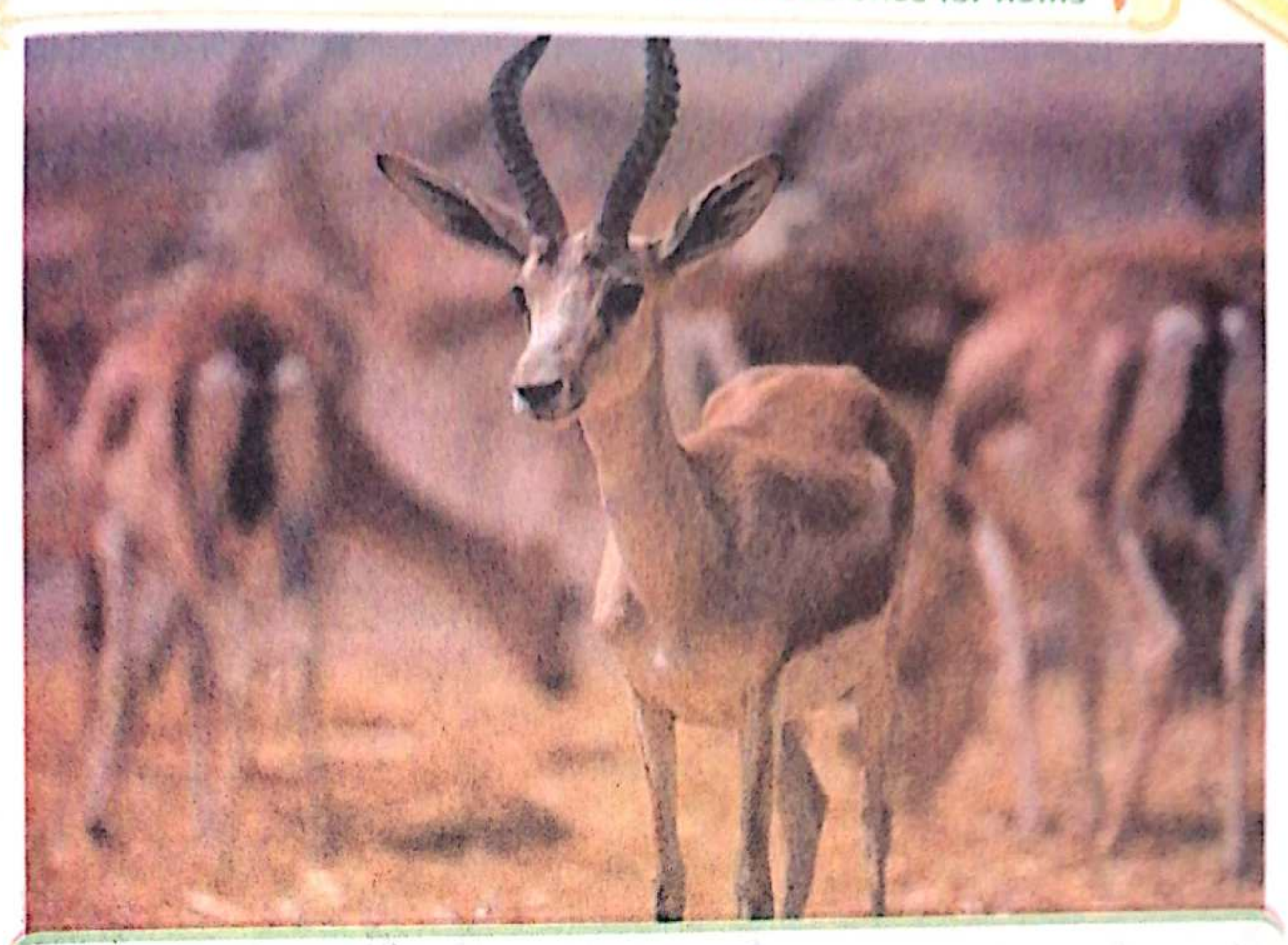
The End



... all the way home to the Wadi el Gemal.

طوال الطريق لموطنه في وادي الجمال.

Help your child read and follow the events of the story.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ و يتابع أحداث القصة.



He looked for Subira. "Mom! Mom!" he cried.
"Jubari, my brave and curious son. You are home," his mother said. Smiling, she asked, "Did you find the 'Wadi of the Gazelles'?"
"No, I didn't. But I found a lot of other places."
"Did you like them?" his mother asked.
"Not all of them. The mangroves were too salty. The beach was too sandy. The mountains were too steep. And there weren't many *acacia* trees.

وبدأ يبحث عن سوبيرا وهو يصرخ ويقول: " أمي ، أمي" قالت أمه وهي تبتسم: "جوباري ولدي الشجاع والفضولي. أنت الآن في موطنك.

وسألته: "هل وجدت وادي الغزلان؟ قال جوباري: "لا، لم أجده. " لكني وجدت الكثير من الأماكن الأخرى" سألته أمه: "هل أحببت هذه الأماكن؟" قال جوباري: " لم أحب أيًّا منها، فأشجار المنجروف كانت مالحة جدًّا. والشاطئ كان مليئًا بالرمال. وكانت الجبال شديدة الانحدار. ولم يكن هناك الكثير من أشجار السنط.".

Help your child read and follow the events of the story.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ و يتابع أحداث القصة.



"Well, we have a lot of acacia trees here, and the desert is perfect for us to run and run!"
"Yes," said Jubari. "You were right. Wadi el Gemal is the perfect place for gazelles."
"I'm so happy that you agree," she smiled.

قالت الأم: "حسنًا، لدينا الكثير من أشجار السنط هنا، والصحراء مكان ملائم (جيد) لنا لكي نجري ونجري!" قال جوباري: "لقد كنتِ على حق، فوادي الجمال مكان مثالي للغزلان" قالت الأم بابتسامة: "أنا سعيدة جدًّا أنك توافقني الرأي".

Help your child read and follow the events of the story.
ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ و يتابع أحداث القصة.



1 Read and write True (T) or False (F).

1. Jubari looked for Donga. ( )
2. Jubari was brave and curious. ( )
3. Jubari found Wadi el Gemal. ( )
4. The mangroves were too sweet. ( )
5. The beach was too sandy. ( )
6. There were a lot of acacia trees in the desert. ( )

2 Read and complete the sentences.

1. Jubari was .... and curious.
2. The mountains were too ....
3. The desert was a .... place for gazelles.
4. The .... was too sandy.
5. There were many .... trees in the desert.

3 Answer the following questions.

1. What is the moral of the story?

....

2. Which ecosystem is very salty to Jubari?

....

3. What did Jubari look for at the end of the story?

....

4. Which ecosystem is too sandy for Jubari?

....

5. Did Jubari find Wadi of the Gazelles?

....



Life in my world

Ecosystems

grassland	المراعي / أرض عشبية	animals	حيوانات
rainforest	غابة مطيرة	species	أنواع / فصائل
freshwater	ماء عذب	soil	تربة زراعية
living things	كائنات حية	thick	سميك
non-living things	كائنات غير حية	canopy	مظلة
Amazon rainforest	غابات الأمازون المطيرة	community	مجتمع

Animals

dugong	حيوان الأطوم	worm	دودة
kingfisher	طائر الرفراف	cub	شبل
lizard	سحلية	buzzing bees	طنين النحل

The heart

arteries	شرايين	oxygen	أكسجين
veins	أوردة	beat	يدق / ينبض
carbon dioxide	ثاني أكسيد الكربون	blood	دم

Others

salt water	ماء مالح	wadi	وادي
mangrove tree	شجرة المانجروف	illnesses	أمراض
custard apple tree	شجرة تفاح الكاسترد	diseases	أمراض
medicinal plant	نبات طبي	interact	يتفاعل
survive	ينجو / يبقى علي قيد الحياة	pollen	حبوب اللقاح

Adjective		Abstract Noun	
beautiful	جميل	beauty	الجمال
patient	صبور	patience	الصبر
lucky	محظوظ	luck	الحظ
successful	ناجح	success	النجاح

Help your child revise unit (1).

ساعد طفلك أن يراجع الوحدة الأولى.



Relative Clauses

who الذي / التي (للعاقل) — for people

e.g. We met a man who works in a garden.

which الذي / التي (لغير العاقل) — for things

e.g. A wadi is an ecosystem which is normally dry.

where حيث (للمكان) — for places

e.g. We learned a lot about the area where they live.

Linking Words

and

We went to the beach and we swam in the sea.

but

Hany likes basketball, but he doesn't like football.

because

Nadine goes to the pool because she loves to swim.

so

Lara wants to keep her heart healthy, so she does exercise.



1 Listen and circle the correct answer. نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب.

1. Our veins and arteries carry (water - food - carbon dioxide - blood) around bodies.
2. (Arteries - Veins - Heart - Stomach) move blood away from our heart.
3. (Oxygen - Stomach - Arteries - Veins) carry blood to the heart.
4. We don't use (oxygen - water - blood - carbon dioxide) like plants do.

2 Listen and complete. نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب.

1. Seleem is a .... boy. He loves sports.
2. He plays ...., football, and basketball.
3. He eats healthy food like ...., vegetables and rice.
4. He doesn't eat a lot of .... because he knows that this food isn't very healthy.

3 Read and complete the dialog with words from the box.

fish - living - area - desert

Toka : What is an ecosystem, Roqia?

Roqia : It is all the animals and plants in an 1)....................................

Toka : Which ecosystems do we have in Egypt?

Roqia : We have a 2).................................... ecosystem and a marine ecosystem.

Toka : What are some of the 3).................................... things in a marine ecosystem?

Roqia : They are 4).................................... and whales.

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

4 Read and complete the following dialog.

Ali : Hi, Ahmed. 1)........................ are you going?

Ahmed : I am going to the sports club? I like sports.

Ali : What sports do you like?

Ahmed : I like 2)........................ . I play it with my friends.

Ali : Do you like 3)........................ food?

Ahmed : Yes, I eat healthy food like 4)........................ and vegetables.

5 Choose the correct word. (Vocabulary)

1. The (stems - roots - leaves - flowers) of a mangrove tree are thick.
2. Fish and animals are (living - dead - non-living - abstract) things.
3. Stones and rocks are (living - non-living - survive - thick).
4. Many (camels - bears - dogs - butterflies), bees and other insects live in mangrove forests.
5. Mangrove forests (protect - kill - damage - destroy) the marine ecosystem.
6. The plants, animals, and insects (kill - protect - fight - interact) with each other to survive.
7. Sara doesn't wait because she isn't a (patience - patient - success - luck) person.
8. There is so much (beauty - beautiful - success - successful) in the Amazon rainforest.
9. Hany's exhibition was a great (success - successful - patient - beautiful).

10. (Lucky - Luck - Patient - Successful) is also important.
11. (Veins - Arteries - Blood - Muscles) move blood away from our heart.
12. We can get vitamin D from (sunlight - moon light - water - blood).

6 Choose the correct word. (Grammar)

1. This is a lizard (which - where - who - when) lives in the Egyptian desert.
2. This is a medicinal plant (who - where - when - which) helps people with coughs.
3. This is wadi (where - when - which - who) different animals live.
4. This is a person (which - who - where - when) lives in Cairo.
5. This is Ali (who - which - where - when) lives in Giza.
6. This is a place (where - who - when - what) it sometimes snows.
7. The Sinai Peninsula is a place (who - when - what - where) red foxes live.
8. Is Mona the girl (when - which - where - who) always draws pictures of animals?
9. I don't play basketball, (so - and - but - because) I play football.
10. I'm going to the sports center (because - but - so - and) it's basketball club today.
11. It's Friday (so - but - and - because) my brother doesn't go to school.
12. I love football (but - because - and - so) I love tennis, too.

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة

13. He wants to be healthy, (but - because - and - so) he plays a lot of sports.

14. Ali eats a healthy diet, (but - so - because - and) he exercises every day.

15. When it doesn't rain, the grass (might - must - can - can't) grow.

7 Read and complete the sentences with words from the box.

thick - ecosystem - species - where

1. The different .... in an ecosystem make a community.
2. The leaves of the mangrove tree are very ....
3. We learned a lot about the area .... they live.
4. The Amazon rainforest is a very important ....

8 Read and complete the text with words from the box.

sunlight - protect - food - happy

Humans need sunlight, too. We can't make our own 1)............., but we get vitamin (D) from 2).................................. This can help 3)............................ us from getting sick. Sunlight also makes a lot of people feel 4)......................................

9 Read and match.

اقرأ وصل.

1	We get vitamin (D)	a	to find it difficult to understand something.
2	To be confused is	b	quite important.
3	I have a friend who	c	from sunlight.
4	Luck is also	d	lives in Alexandria.

1-(   )   2-(   )   3-(   )   4-(   )

10 Correct the underlined word. (Grammar)

1. This is Ali which lives in Luxor. (..................)
2. This is the house who I live. (..................)
3. There is so much beautiful in the Amazon rainforest. (..................)
4. I don't play tennis, and I play football. (..................)
5. He loves playing basketball so he loves playing tennis, too. (..................)

11 Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets.

1. Hazem is Adam's cousin. He lives in the Sinai Peninsula. (who)
....
2. They visited a wadi. They saw some animals there. (where)
....
3. He plays football. He doesn't play basketball. (but)
....
4. We eat a lot of fruit. It is healthy. (because)
....
5. I want to be healthy. I don't eat candy and cakes. (so)
....

12 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. does - your - How - beat - often - heart - ?
....
2. says - that - the people - The dugong - back - are - .
....
3. you - aunt - my - Do - know - lives - who - Alex - in - ?
....
4. lives - the - What - mangrove - forests - in - ?
....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة

13 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Nabq is a very big National Park in South Sinai. Along the coast here, there are 4.8 kilometers of mangrove forest, which is the largest in the Red Sea. We went there to learn why mangrove forests are so important for the marine ecosystem. When we arrived at the beach, we saw trees growing out of the sea! Most trees can't grow in salt water, but mangrove trees can. They have amazing roots which grow high out of the water. These roots help them get oxygen. When I touched the trees leaves, they felt very thick. These special leaves stop the plants losing water when it's very hot. We learned that mangrove trees help the environment in many ways. Mangrove trees protect the non-living things and the living things in the marine ecosystem. When there are storms, their deep roots stop the sand washing away. The forests are also a safe home for many animals.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. The mangrove tree is in the (Red Sea - Black Sea - Mediterranean Sea - China Sea).
2. The mangrove trees grow on (cold - hot - salty - sweet) water.

B) Answer the following questions.

3. What is Nabq?

....

4. What is special about the roots and leaves of the mangrove trees?

....

14 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about.

How to keep healthy

Guiding words:
(healthy - fruit - vegetables - exercise - unhealthy - chocolate - relax)

....
....
....
....



Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Unit (2) Look around you

Vocabulary

valley	وادي	crater	فوهة بركان
canyon	وادٍ ضيق - منحدر	dunes	كثبان (رملية)
wetlands	أراضي رطبة - مستنقعات	erode	ينحت - يفتت
erupt	يثور	storm-chaser	متتبع العواصف
hurricane	إعصار	thunderstorm	عاصفة رعدية
flood	فيضان	dust storm	عاصفة ترابية
photographer	مصور فوتوغرافي	mountain	جبل
coast	ساحل	grassland	أرض عشبية
excited	مسرور - متحمس	man-made	من صنع الإنسان
archaeologist	عالم آثار	ruins	أطلال
century	قرن (١٠٠ عام)	columns	أعمدة
lava	حمم بركانية	soil	تربة زراعية
mud flow	تدفق الطين	ash	رماد
arch	قوس	pilot	طيار
light - lit	يشعل - أشعل	flame	لهب - شعلة
pilot	طيار	hot air balloon	منطاد هوائي
ribbon	شريط	diary	يوميات / مفكرة

Natural Wonders

The Sahara Desert	الصحراء الكبرى	Mount Kilimanjaro	جبل كليمنجارو
Victoria Falls	شلالات فيكتوريا	Ngorongoro Crater	فوهة بركان نجورونجورو

Help your child rev...

Present Perfect Tense زمن المضارع التام

Form

Subject + have / has + P.P

e.g. I've played tennis.

e.g. She has eaten pizza.

Negative

Subject + haven't / hasn't + P.P

e.g. We haven't studied French.

e.g. He hasn't slept early.

Question

Yes, No question

Have / Has + subject + P.P .....?

e.g. Have you bought a TV?

e.g. Has he ridden a bike?

Wh-question

Q.W + have / has + subject + P.P .....?

e.g. Where have you been?

e.g. What has he eaten?

Key words

just I've just met my teacher.

ever Have you ever seen a lion?

never No, I've never seen a lion.

already She's already fed the hens.
She's fed the hens already.



1 Listen and circle the correct answer.

نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب.

1. The (Asian - Australian - European - African) continent has the most famous natural wonders in the world.
2. The Ngorongoro crater is in (Cairo - London - Tanzania - America).
3. The (crater - character - cubs - cups) formed when a volcano erupted millions of years ago.
4. The crater is about (260 - 240 - 620 - 640) square kilometers.

2 Listen and complete.

نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب.

1. Rainbow Bridge is one of the largest natural .... in the world.
2. It is also 200 million years ....
3. It is 88 meters ....
4. It is in a very hot ....

3 Read and complete the dialog with words from the box.

big - buffaloes - reading - Tanzania

Sama : What are you doing now?

Toka : I'm 1) .... a book about natural wonders. The Ngorongoro crater is one of them.

Sama : In which country is it?

Toka : It's in 2) ....

Sama : How 3) .... is it?

Toka : It's about 260 square kilometers.

Sama : Are there any animals?

Toka : Yes, there are many big animals like elephants, 4) ...., and leopards.

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

4 Read and complete the following dialog.

Ahmed : I'm very bored. Let's go out.

John : 1) .... can we go?

Ahmed : What about 2) ....?

John : The pyramids! They are fantastic!
Where are the pyramids?

Ahmed : They are in 3) ....

John : How can we go there?

Ahmed : We can go 4) .... bus.

5 Choose the correct word. (Vocabulary)

1. The Ngorongoro Crater is the largest (canyon - valley - volcanic - dune) crater in the world.
2. Inside the Ngorongoro crater there are forests and (deserts - wetlands - valleys - dunes).
3. The Sahara Desert covers (eight - nine - eleven - six) countries.
4. The Sahara Desert is very (cold - warm - snowy - hot).
5. Water has changed the (place - shape - color - crater) of Victoria Walls.
6. The (dune - valley - canyon - wetland) is a hill made of sand shaped by the wind.
7. To (erode - erupt - snow - rain) is to change or destroy by rain, wind or the sea, etc.
8. The (dune - valley - wetland - canyon) is an area of land that is often covered by water.
9. When volcanoes (erode - erupt - erose - make), fire and rocks come out of the top.
10. (Stem - Leaf - Soil - Ash) is the top part of the Earth in which plants grow.

11. (Soil - Ash - Mud flow - Lava) is hot liquid rock that comes out of volcanoes.
12. A (mud flow - soil - ash - lava) is soft wet material that moves down mountains.
13. A (flame - ribbon - basket - light) is a long soft piece of material.
14. People use a (flame - basket - ribbon - light)to carry things.
15. To (light - sleep - erode - erupt) is to make something start to burn.

6 Choose the correct word. (Grammar)

1. Waleed has (travel - traveled - travels - traveling) by bus.
2. Aya has never (met - meet - mets - meeting) a famous person.
3. Amir and Fares (hasn't played - has played - haven't played - playing) tennis before.
4. (Has - Is - Have - Are) Fares ever traveled by train?
5. Have Youssef and Wael (see - saw - seen - sees) an elephant?
6. Has Mom (ever - never - just - already) made fesikh for Sham El-Nessim?
7. Have they ever (visit - visited - visiting - visited) another country?
8. Have you (eats - ate - eaten - eats) saydeya?
9. Has Kamal (be - been - being - have been) to the desert?
10. Was Kamal frightened when he (see - saw - seen - sees) his first hurricane?
11. He (won - have won - winning - win) the first prize for photographers aged 10.
12. Have you ever seen a volcano? - Yes, (I have - I haven't - have I - have you).

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة

13. Kamal has (took - taken - takes - taking) a photo of many extreme weather events.
14. Kamal has (been never - never been - ever been - be) in a dangerous situation.
15. She has (learn - learns - learned - learning) a lot about taking photos.

7 Read and complete the sentences with words from the box.

yet - largest - Soil - Sahara Desert

1. There are very big sand dunes in the ....
2. We haven't visited Aswan ....
3. The Fish River Canyon is the .... canyon in Africa.
4. .... is the top part of the Earth in which plants grow.

8 Read and complete the text with words from the box.

eroded - noise - River - canyon

The Victoria Falls are an enormous waterfall on the Zambezi 1).. Every minute, 5 million cubic meters of water falls into a big 2)....................................... which the water has 3)............................ The water makes a lot of 4)........................ as it falls.

9 Read and match.

اقرأ وصل.

1. They visited a restaurant and
2. Rainbow Bridge is one of the largest
3. Lava is a
4. Mona has never

a. eaten fish soup.
b. they ate chicken and rice.
c. natural arches in the world.
d. hot liquid rock.

1-( ) 2-( ) 3-( ) 4-( )

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

10 Correct the underlined word. (Grammar)

1. Kamal's parents has traveled to many countries. (..........)
2. She has never be in a dangerous situation. (..........)
3. Have Sara been to London? (..........)
4. They has never seen a camel before. (..........)
5. We have gone to Victoria Falls yet. (..........)

11 Read the passage then answer the questions.

The Pinnacles are one of the most unusual geological formations in Western Australia. They are group of tall white rocks in the Nambung National Park. The Pinnacles are 25,000 to 30,000 years old. They are made of white limestone. The tallest columns are between three and five meters high. The best time of day to see them is in the early morning or late afternoon. The best time of year to see them is between August and October when the desert is full of beautiful wild flowers! You can drive there from the city of Perth in two hours.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. The Pinnacles are unusual geological formation in western (Australia - Africa - Europe - America).
2. The Pinnacles are a group of tall (white - black - orange - gray) rocks.

B) Answer the following questions.

3. How old are the Pinnacles?

....

4. How high are the tallest columns?

....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



12 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. continent - The - African - place - an amazing - is - .

 ....

2. you - Have - traveled - a - ship - on - ?

 ....

3. this - story - I - have - told - you - already - .

 ....

4. is - special - What - about - the - Java - of - Island - ?

 ....

13 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about.

The Sahara Desert

Guiding words:
(natural - wonders - largest - eleven countries - sand dunes)

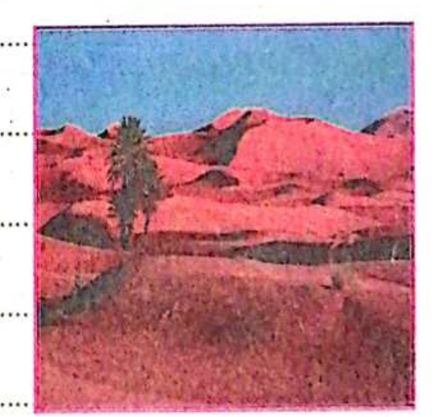
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....

....





How we use our world.

Natural resources مواد طبيعية

coal	فحم	date	بلح	economy	الاقتصاد
fertile	خصيب	flax	نبات الكتان	linen	قماش الكتان
mud	طين	pale	شاحب اللون	mine	منجم
raw materials	مواد خام				



States حالات المادة

liquid	سائل	solid	صلب	gas	غاز
boil	يغلي	freeze	يتجمد	melt	يذوب
fixed shape	شكل ثابت				

Physical properties خصائص فيزيائية

bend	يطوي	hard	جامد - صلب	mass	الكتلة
odor	رائحة	rough	خشن	soft	ناعم
sticky	لزج - لصق	texture	نسيج / ملمس		



Stories قصص

dig	يحفر	flamingo	طائر الفلامنجو	hole	حفرة
sink	يغطس	shovel	جاروف	tunnel	نفق
skeleton	هيكل عظمي	expert	خبير		

Help your child revise unit (3).

ساعد طفلك أن يراجع الوحدة الثالثة.

First Conditional

Form: If + present simple, will + inf.

Usage: We use the first conditional:

⇨ To describe events which will probably happen in the future.

e.g. If we go to the museum, we will see dinosaur bones.

Second Conditional

Form: If + past simple, would + inf.

Usage: We use the second conditional:

⇨ To describe events we imagine, but probably won't happen.

e.g. If it snowed in October, I would be very surprised.

Reported speech

Direct speech

كلام مباشر

The words that a person says.

e.g. Seleem said, "I like reading comics."

Reported speech

كلام غير مباشـر (كلام منقول)

To report what a person said.

e.g. Seleem said he liked reading comics.

Notice the changes

لاحظ التغييرات

e.g. Fareeda said, "I can play tennis."
Fareeda said she could play tennis.

1. Change the subject according to the speaker.
2. Change the verb from present to past.
3. We don't use speech marks.

Activities

1 Listen and circle the correct answer. نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب.

1. People kept (birds - bees - cars - chickens) to make honey in ancient Egypt.
2. People used honey to make food taste (sour - sweet - sugar - bad).
3. They used honey as a (medicine - plant - clay - mud).
4. They put bees in a house called (knives - hives - lives - wives).

2 Listen and complete. نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب.

People in ancient Egypt used .... to build houses and other buildings. They took it from the .... when it was soft and made it into square .... These were hard and strong when they are ....

3 Read and complete the dialog with words from the box.

important - linen - clothes - flax

Noha : What did people use to make 1).................... ?
Nada : They used 2).................... .
Noha : Why did people use it?
Nada : They used it to make 3).................... .
Noha : Was it 4).................... ?
Nada : Yes, it was.

✳ Read and complete the dialog.

Salma : Where did you 1).................... ?
Esraa : I 2).................... to the museum.
Salma : 3).................... did you go there?
Esraa : By bus.
Salma : What did you see ?
Esraa : I 4).................... some mummies of animals.

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

4 Choose the correct word (Vocabulary).

1. The sun and water are (non-renewable - renewable - old - new) sources.
2. If you (cool - freeze - boil - drink) water, it turns to steam.
3. If you (melt - heat - boil - freeze) water, it turns into ice.
4. To dig a hole in the mountains, take a (towel - padel - shadow - shovel).
5. They made linen for clothes from (gold - wood - flax - metal).
6. (Gold - Copper - Iron - Supper) is easy to bend.
7. Egyptians used (salt - water - honey - milk) as a medicine.
8. The ancient Egyptians made paper from (papyrus - dates - flax - gold).
9. People in ancient Egypt used (gold - coal - mud - salt) to build houses.
10. A (deaf - blind - dumb - funny) person can't see.
11. The old cheese has a bad (mass - odor - rough - texture).
12. The glue is thick and (rough - hard - sticky - soft).
13. Ice is a (gas - liquid - solid - steam).
14. Today, we're going to (make - do - play - eat) a science experiment.
15. My favourite (animal - bird - insect - worm) was the flamingo.

Choose the correct word (Grammar).

1. If I visited the museum, I (will- would - can - may) be happy.
2. If I (meet - met - meets - meeting) a famous person, I wouldn't know what to say.
3. If I have enough money, I (will - would - could - might) buy a car.
4. If I (visit - visits - visited - visiting) Cairo, I would go to the Egyptian Geological Museum.
5. If I (fly - flies - flew - flying)in a hot air balloon, I wouldn't be frightened.
6. If it (is - was - are - am) hot outside, I wouldn't go out.
7. If we go to the museum, we (would - could - will - might) see dinosaur bones.
8. If you put a stone on water, it will (sink - float - fly - think).
9. Omar said he (like - likes - liked - liking) reading comics.
10. Soha said she usually (have - has - had - having) fruit for breakfast.
11. Amira said she (could - can - may - will) play the guitar.
12. Adel said he (will - would - may - can) walk to school.
13. Waleed said he (is - are - am - was) going to play tennis.
14. Mona said she (go - went - goes - going) to the park.
15. Ali said, "I (can - could - might - would)" swim.
16. Safia said, "I (plays - has played - play - playing) football.

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

5 Read and complete the sentences with the words from the box.

waterfalls - boil - shovel - linen

1. In ancient Egypt, they used flax to make ....
2. Our class went on a trip to the .... at Wadi El Rayan.
3. I used a .... to dig a hole in the mountain.
4. Water turns into steam when you .... it.

Read and complete the sentences with the words from the box.

flamingo - honey - fertile - odor

1. This soil is .... We can grow many crops.
2. The old cheese has a bad ....
3. My favorite bird is the ....
4. People in ancient Egypt used .... as a medicine.

6 Read and match.

1. People put bees — a. solid, liquid and gas.
2. The water states are — b. are the waterfalls?
3. Damietta is a city on the — c. in hives.
4. How high — d. Mediterranean coast of Egypt.

1-( ) 2-( ) 3-( ) 4-( )

7 Correct the underlined words.

1. Omar said I <u>like</u> English. (.........................)
2. Mona said I <u>can</u> swim. (.........................)
3. Ali said, I <u>will</u> visit the zoo. (.........................)
4. Mazen said, I <u>play</u> tennis. (.........................)

5. They said they go to school. (..................)
6. If you play well, you would win. (..................)
7. If he plant trees, he would help the environment. (..................)
8. If she ran, she will catch the bus. (..................)
9. If he visited the museum, he will be happy. (..................)
10. If she study hard, she would succeed. (..................)

8 Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets.

1. He runs, so that he can catch the bus. (If)

....

2. She doesn't have money, so she can't buy a car. (If)

....

3. He said, "I like English". (liked)

....

4. She said, " I play tennis". (played)

....

5. I ride a bike. I help the environment. (If)

....

9 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Last week, our class went on a trip to the waterfalls at Wadi El Rayan. It was beautiful! There are two lakes there: One at the top of the waterfalls and one at the bottom. The waterfalls are 67 meters high, so the sound of water falling is very loud. We couldn't hear our teacher talking very well! We learned that the water comes from an oasis in the desert with water. The water travels eight kilometers from the oasis to the lake through a tunnel.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Our class went on a trip to the waterfalls of Wadi El (Hilton - Rayan - Melook - Adnan).

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

2 The waterfalls are (55 - 65 - 67 - 47) meters high.

B) Answer the following questions.

3 Where did water come from?

....

4 How many lakes are there in wadi El Rayan?

....

10 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1 Wael's - is - Which - favorite - bird - ?

....

2 as - honey - People - a medicine - used - .

....

3 make - used - People - linen - clothes - to - .

....

4 old - has - The - cheese - a bad - odor - .

....

5 going - to - We're - a science - do - experiment - .

....

11 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about.

Mud

Guiding questions:

1 Who used it?
2 What did they use it for?
3 Where did they take it?
4 What did they make from it?
5 Was it important?

....
....
....
....
....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Unit (4) We're on the move

Vocabulary

pedal	بدال	skateboard	لوح تزلج
brakes	فرامل	physics	فيزياء
wheel	إطار / عجلة	builder	عامل بناء
speed	سرعة	inventor	مخترع
push force	قوة الدفع	feathers	ريش
pull force	قوة الجذب	land	يهبط
friction	احتكاك	hurt	يؤذي
space	فضاء	invent	يخترع
tension	ضغط	fall over	يقع - يسقط
air resistance	مقاومة الهواء	tires	إطارات
gravity	جاذبية	rope	حبل
dart	سهم	hook	خطاف
paper airplane	طائرة ورقية	fold	يثني
vertically	عموديًا	turn over	يقلب
crease	يضغط / يجعد	ground	الأرض
glider	طائرة شراعية	desert	صحراء
tip	طرف	float	يطفو
astronaut	رائد فضاء	interested in	مهتم بـ
normal	طبيعي	planet	كوكب
special	خاص / مميز	Mars	المريخ
tour	جولة	company	شركة
stadium	استاد	project	مشروع
engineer	مهندس	solve	يحل
pilot	طيار	apartment	شقة
trampoline	نطاطة	architecture	هندسة معمارية
parachute	باراشوت	architect	مهندس معماري

Question tag السؤال المذيل

- It has two parts. يتكون من جزئين

(1)	(2)
a sentence ,	Question tag?

Usage

- We use it to check or confirm information.

نستخدم السؤال المذيل للتحقق من المعلومات أو تأكيدها.

Form

- The question tag is formed of: يتكون السؤال المذيل من:

helping verb + subject pronoun?

Notes

1. positive sentence , negative tag?

e.g. You live in Egypt, don't you?

2. negative sentence , positive tag?

e.g. Ali didn't go home, did he?



3. We use a comma before the question tag.

e.g. He has played football, hasn't he?

Help your child revise unit (4). ساعد طفلك أن يراجع الوحدة الرابعة



1 Listen and circle the correct answer. نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب.

1. Amal is interested in the stars and (plants - planets - leaves - roots).
2. It is (useless - important - bad - ugly) to study other planets.
3. Understanding planets might help us solve some of Earth's (grounds - floors - cycles - problems).
4. It looks (sad - bad - fun - boring) living without gravity.

2 Listen and complete. نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب.

1. Karim decide to be a ....
2. He went to an .... festival with his mom and dad.
3. We saw different planes flying in the ....
4. The planes were flying around in a ....

3 Read and complete the dialog with words from the box.

float - sun - gravity - fall

Anas : What does 1) .... do?

Seif : It makes things 2) .... to the ground.

Anas : What will happen if there is no gravity?

Seif : People will 3) .... in the air.

Anas : What does gravity do to the planets?

Seif : It keeps the planets moving around the 4) ....

* Read and complete the dialog.

Heba : What's your favorite subject?

Eman : My favorite subject is 1) ....

Heba : Why do you like science?

Eman : Because I want to be an 2) ....

Heba : Do you 3) .... building houses?

Eman : Yes, I 4) ....

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

4 Choose the correct word (Vocabulary).

1. Judy wants to fly planes. She'd like to be a/an (astronaut - engineer - pilot - architect) .
2. Adam likes studying the planets. He wants to be a/an (astronaut - teacher - farmer - doctor).
3. Ali would like to help to build new bridges. He'd like to be a/ an (nurse - gardener - engineer - astronaut).
4. You can use (brakes - pedals - seats - wheels) when you want a bike to stop or slow down.
5. You use a (push - pull - air - resistance) force to jump on a trampoline.
6. Abbas Ibn Firnas was a/an (engineer - architect - inventor - pilot).
7. When you open the fridge door, you are using a (push - gravity - pull - resistance) force.
8. He made two (wings - feathers - beaks - legs) to help him fly like a bird.
9. End your email with (See you soon - Hi - Hello - Welcome).
10. Begin your email with (By for now - See you soon - Hi - Welcome).
11. She is interested (at - on - in - of) building with renewable resources.
12. A person who works in space is called a/an (architect - astronaut - teacher - doctor).
13. (Friction - Gravity - Tension - Spring force) between the bike tyres and the road stops you from falling.
14. To increase the speed of the bike, You must (push - pull - run - jump) the pedals more quickly.
15. Grandpa showed the children a (pear - pair - bear - gear) of shoes.

Choose the correct word (Grammar).

1. The children visited the science museum today, (did - didn't - do - don't) they?
2. People (can - will - are - can't) see some interesting things there, can't they?
3. Their teacher won't give them a lot of homework, (can't - didn't - will - do) he?
4. The science museum (is - isn't - can - can't) far from the city center, is it?
5. Khalid's sister is 12 years old, (won't - don't - can't - isn't)she?
6. Mr Hassan doesn't drive, (is - can - does - will) he?
7. I'll be in your class next year, (am - do - can't - won't) I?
8. Rania (can - can't - will - won't) play the guitar, can't she?
9. We won't be late, (do - are - can - will) we?
10. Eman didn't go to the park, (is - can - will - did) she?
11. There isn't any coffee in the cupboard, (did - does - is - can) there?
12. She (isn't - didn't - doesn't - won't) tell me her name, did she?
13. You will send Grandpa an email, (don't - won't - can't - mustn't) you?
14. We can make dinner tonight, (won't - don't - can't - didn't) we?
15. Hamdi and his family (travel - travels - traveled - traveling) by boat, didn't they?

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

5 Read and complete the sentences with the words from the box.

builder - inventor - feathers - land

1. Abbas Ibn firnas was an .... in the 19th century.
2. He wanted to fly and .... safely on the ground.
3. He wasn't a ....
4. He made .... to help him fly like a bird.

✱ Read and complete the text with the words from the box.

clocks - telling - important - scientist

People around the world invented water clocks. They were the best for 1)...................... the time correctly. In 1656 a 2).............................. invented the first modern clock. These new 3)................................ became the best way to tell the time. But water clocks were very 4).................................. for many years.

6 Read and match.

1. Have you ridden
2. When you fly a kite
3. Gravity is a force that pulls
4. You can't ride a bike,

a. you use a pull force.
b. can you?
c. a bike before?
d. objects towards the Earth.

1-( ) 2-( ) 3-( ) 4-( )

7 Correct the underlined words.

1. It can't be hot tomorrow, will it? (......................)
2. Ibrahim didn't forget his bag, will he? (......................)

3. Omar plays the piano, does he? (..................)
4. Gameela won't be late, can she? (..................)
5. Hala goes to the sports center, didn't she? (..................)
6. They can speak English, don't they? (..................)
7. You live in Damietta, didn't you? (..................)
8. Waleed played football yesterday, won't he? (..................)
9. A camel can fly, can it? (..................)
10. It won't rain tomorrow, does it? (..................)

8 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Sherif wanted to be an engineer when he was 10 years old. He always watched TV programs about robots, and he loved making things. When he was 13, he started helping a robot design company online. He did his school work in the day and in the evening he worked on his own company.
He said that the science and math lessons at school helped him to learn how to solve problems. He also found English very useful as it helps him work with people across the world. He is now learning Japanese so he can talk to people in Japan.
"For me, a job is about doing things which help other people around the world," he says.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Sherif started helping a (toy - robot - doll - electric) design company online.
2. He is learning (English - French - Japanese - Arabic) so he can talk to people in Japan.

B) Answer the following questions.

3. When did he do his school work?

....

4. What did he want to be when he was 10 years old?

....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة

9 Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets.

1. He'll call you tomorrow, won't he? (He won't ...)
....
2. They like museums, don't they? (She likes)
....
3. The bird can fly, can't it? (The bird can't swim, ...)
....
4. She went to the science museum, didn't she? (She goes)
....
5. Your mom doesn't speak French, does she? (speaks)
....

10 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. some- to - talk - I - my friends- had- time- to- .
....
2. a great - was - Abbas Ibn Firnas - inventor- .
....
3. air - The - into - children- up- the - flew- .
....
4. gravity - there - space - Is - in - ?
....
5. work - to - I'd - in - medicine- like- .
....

11 Write an email of FIFTY (50) words.

To your friend Safia about your future job. Your name is Anas.

Guiding words:

teacher - interesting - children - hard - school

....
....
....

1 Listen and circle the correct answer. نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب.

1. In some ways, humans are similar to (plants - water - sun - sky)
2. Our (veins - arteries - bones - muscle) move blood away.
3. Our (bones - stomach - veins - arteries) carry blood to heart.
4. We don't use (oxygen - water - carbon dioxide - food) like plants do.

2 Listen and complete. نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب.

1. When Mazen is riding his bike, he uses a .... force to move the pedals.
2. When he wants to .... the bike, he uses the brakes.
3. The brakes slow down or stop the ....
4. If he wants to increase his ...., he must push more quickly.

3 Supply the missing parts in the following dialog.

Grandpa : What are you doing tomorrow, children?

Donia : We are going into the 1)................................ with Dad. There were dinosaur bones in the mountains.

Tarek : What would we do if we 2)................................ dinosaur bones?

Donia : I would take them 3)................................ . Here's the shovel. Let's start digging.

Tarek : Look! I've found a bone. Is it a 4)................................ bone?

Donia : I don't think so. They're heavy enough to be dinosaur bones.

4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

There were many natural resources in ancient Egypt. Egyptians used honey to make medicine. It was very important for helping with problems with the skin or eyes. There are hieroglyphics in ancient temples which show people keeping bees. People used papyrus. It is a strong plant to make things such as baskets and sandals, but the most important thing people made from it was paper. The ancient Egyptians made some of the first books in the world using it.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Egyptians used (linen - papyrus - honey - flax) for helping with problems with the skin.
2. The ancient Egyptians made some of the first (books - honey - flax - gold) in the world using papyrus.

B) Answer the following questions.

3. Who used honey to treat health problems?

....

4. What was papyrus used for?

....

5 Choose the correct word.

1. Mangrove forest (protects - kills - damages - destroys) the marine ecosystem.
2. The (engineer - vet - storm-chaser - doctor) followed the thunderstorm in his car.
3. When you (freeze - boil - cool - melt) water, it turns to steam.
4. The children visited the science museum, (aren't - didn't - did - are) they?

6 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. crater - The Ngorongoro - is - square - kilometers - 260 - .

....

2. lives - What - in - forests - mangrove - ?

....

7 The Reader.

A) Read and write T (True) or F (False).

1. Jubari's hooves were too small. ( )
2. Turtles lay their eggs on water. ( )

B) Answer the following questions.

3. Which ecosystem do the turtles live in?

....

4. What did Jubari the gazelle learn from his mother?

....

8 Look and write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about.

An ecosystem

Guiding words:

(animals - plants - area - big - small - interact - species)

....

....

....

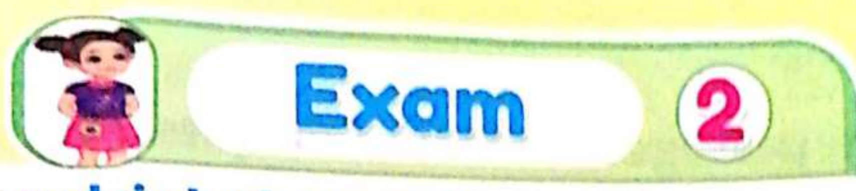
....

....



Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



1 Listen and circle the correct answer. نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب

1. Mount kilimangaro is made of (two - thirty - three - four) volcanoes.
2. Kilimanjaro is the tallest mount in (Africa - Europe - America - Australia).
3. It's (easy - nice - difficult - good) to climb kilimangaro.
4. There is snow and (water - gas - ice - fall) at the top.

2 Listen and complete. نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب.

1. Damietta is a .... on the Mediterranean coast of Egypt.
2. It has a long, beautiful ....
3. There are also many beautiful gardens and .... to see.
4. Damietta is also a busy .... and an important fishing centre.

3 Supply the missing parts in the following dialog.

Sondos : How many countries have you visited, Dad?

Father : 1).. .

Sondos : 2).. ?

Father : Yes, I have been to Italy.

Sondos : Have you ever been to Japan?

Father : No, 3).. .

Sondos : 4).. ?

Father : I liked France most.

4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Last year I visited the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg in Russia. It was such a fantastic trip. In this Palace there are marble and gold everywhere with huge chandeliers hanging from the ceiling. The light made everything shiny. The Winter Place is full of treasures from the past. I really enjoyed the amazing views over the river Neva. I had to walk a lot so I wore comfortable shoes. Going to the Palace in the morning is much better than going in the afternoon, because there were long queues in the afternoon. I hope I can go there one more time.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. The Winter Palace is on the river (Nile - Thames - Neva - Sein).
2. The underlined word It refers to the (Winter Palace - trip - Palace - castle).

B) Answer the following questions.

3. Where is the Winter Palace?

....

4. Why did the visitor wear comfortable shoes?

....

5 Choose the correct word.

1. Have you (ever - never - yet - just) seen a lion?
2. (Air - Spring - Gravity - Friction) is a force that pulls objects towards the Earth.
3. Steam is a (liquid - gas - sold - hard).
4. This is a place (where - who - when - which) it sometimes snows.

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

6 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. can - What - we - do - with - natural - resources - ?

....

2. don't - They - look - normal - shoes - like - .

....

7 The Reader.

A) Read and write T (True) or F (False).

1. Gazelles and acacia trees are part of the ecosystem in Wadi el Gemal. ( )
2. Dorcas gazelles find it easy to climb steep mountains. ( )

B) Answer the following questions.

3. Why does Jubari leave the Wadi?

....

4. What do Jubari and his mother eat in the Wadi?

....

8 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about.

Natural Wonders

Guiding words:

(The Sahara Desert - largest - eleven - countries - Mount Kilimanjaro - three - volcanoes - tallest)

....

....

....

....

....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

1 Listen and circle the correct answer.

1. The kingfisher visited her (friend - mother - father - teacher) the lizard in a mangrove.
2. The lizard was (excited - happy - delighted - sad).
3. When the people came to the mangrove forest, they cut down (grass - flowers - trees - leaves).
4. After cutting trees, it is difficult for lizards to find (food - water - fish - birds) to eat.

2 Listen and complete.

1. Abbas Ibn Firnas was an ....
2. A long time ago, he .... many things including water clocks.
3. He also made some wings from wood and ....
4. Abbas Ibn Firnas is a very .... person.

3 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

Mazen : Hi Nabil! Have you seen my new bike?

Nabil : Yes. It's 1)................................ .Who bought it for you?

Mazen : My 2).. bought it for me.

Nabil : 3)... did you get it?

Mazen : I got it last week.

Nabil : Can you 4).. it?

Mazen : Yes, I use force to get the bike to move by pushing pedals.

Help your child deal with such questions

4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

I'm Amal. I want to be an astronaut because I'm interested in stars and the planets. It is important to study other planets because it helps us understand our own planet, and this might help us solve some of Earth's problems. When you see videos of the international space station, it looks fun living without gravity. The people float all the time. I have read a lot about the planet Mars and the research scientists are doing.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Amal wants to be a/an (doctor - pilot - engineer - astronaut).
2. Living without (gravity - flood - food - water) will make people float all the time.

B) Answer the following questions.

3. Why is it important to study planets?

....

4. Why do people float into space?

....

5 Choose the correct word.

1. A liquid and a (gas - solid - rock - stone) don't have a fixed shape.
2. Their teacher won't give them homework, (will - won't - can - is) he?
3. (Veins - Arteries - Bones - Muscles) move blood away from heart.
4. They (go - went - has gone - goes) to Jordan two years ago.

6 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. would - was - there - What - gravity - no - happen - if - ?

....

2. park - the - I - like - visiting - .

....

7 The Reader.

A) Read and write T (True) or F (False).

1. Dugong eat leaves from mangrove trees. ( )
2. Turtles lay their eggs in the sand. ( )

B) Answer the following questions.

3. How do gazelles help the *acacia* tree?

....

4. Which ecosystem do the crocodiles live in?

....

8 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

What do you want to be?

Guiding words:
(astronaut - study - stars - planets - space station - gravity)

....

....

....

....

....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.




Exam 4

1 Listen and circle the correct answer.

1. Egyptian people kept (goats - buffaloes - dogs - bees) to make honey.
2. In ancient Egypt, honey was (cheap - expensive - hot - cold).
3. Honey is an important (man-made - natural - artificial - useless) resource.
4. People used honey to make food taste (sweet - salty - sour - awful).

2 Listen and complete.

1. The Sahara Desert is the .... hot desert in the world.
2. The Sahara Desert covers .... countries.
3. Some of the sand .... can be 180 meters high.
4. It is a .... and dry place.

3 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

Dalia : 1).. ?
Rania : I've been to Luxor.
Dalia : 2).. ?
Rania : To see the temples and enjoy the warm weather.
Dalia : How did you go there?
Rania : 2).. .
Dalia : Who did you go with?
Rania : 4).. .

4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Many people prefer to live in towns and big cities like Cairo and Alexandria. They are attracted by their lights, tall buildings and clubs. Many people leave their villages and live in towns where the chances of work are found. They work in big shops and restaurants and earn much money. Those people have forgotten that they're in need of the village and its crops, vegetables and fruits. Without the farmer, people would suffer much.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why do many people prefer to live in big cities?

....

2. Where do we get crops?

....

B) Choose the correct answer.

3. Clubs and tall buildings are found in the (village - city - town - farm).
4. People can go to the (cinema - theatre - restaurant - bakery) to have a meal.

5 Choose the correct word.

1. I always eat healthy diet, (and - but - so - because) I exercise every day.
2. My father has (travel - traveled - travels - traveling) by bus.
3. (Friction - Tension - Spring - Gravity) between the bike tyres and the road stops you from falling.
4. You can't usually see a (solid - gas - liquid - papyrus).

6 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. travelled - on - Have - a - ship - you - ?

....

2. is - largest - Cairo - in - the - Egypt - city - .

....

7 The Reader.

A) Read and write T (True) or F (False).

1. Acacia trees need gazelles because they take their seeds to new places. (   )
2. Lake Nasser is a very big natural lake. (   )

B) Answer the following questions.

3. What do Jubari and his mother drink in the Wadi?

....

4. What does Wadi el Gemal mean in English?

....

8 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

Resources in ancient Egypt

Guiding words:
(successful - flax - linen - papyrus - books)

....

....

....

....



Exam



1 Listen and circle the correct answer.

1. Mangrove trees can grow in (fresh - salt - sweet - sour) water.
2. Mangrove forests (protect - damage - destroy - kill) the marine ecosystem.
3. The leaves of mangrove trees take more (oxygen - carbon dioxide - water - gas) from the air than other trees.
4. Bees make special honey from the (roots - leaves - stems - flowers) of mangrove trees.

2 Listen and complete.

1. When you open the fridge door, you are using a .... force.
2. Coal is .... because you can only burn it once.
3. Solar energy is a .... resource.
4. Steam is a ....

3 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

Tom : Where did you go at the weekend?
Ann : 1)... .
Tom : 2)... ?
Ann : By car.
Tom : Who did you go with?
Ann : 3)... .
Tom : 4)... ?
Ann : I played tennis.

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

During the summer holiday, Karim, his brother and sister went to Alexandria. One day they thought it was a nice idea to hire a boat as the weather was lovely. They hired a boat for ten pounds. They rowed till they were far from the shore. Suddenly the waves became very high, and the boat turned upside down. The children shouted for help. A man heard their shouts and quickly took off his clothes, jumped into the water and swam to them. He was able to save them and bring them safely to the shore.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Where did Karim go during the summer holiday?

....

2. What was their idea?

....

B) Choose the correct answer.

3. They hired a boat because the weather was (bad - ugly - lovely - terrible).
4. A (lady - boy - man - woman) was able to save the children.

5 Choose the correct word.

1. The Sahara Desert is very (cool - cold - snowy - hot) and dry.
2. If I (has - have - had - haven't) a lot of money, I would buy a car.
3. There isn't any grass to eat, so the rabbits (can - can't - will - won't) be hungry.
4. You use a (pull - push - roll - slide) force to move the pedals.

6 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. met - We - who - a man - a garden - works - in - .

....

2. do - you - What - is - natural - think - a - resource - ?

....

7 The Reader.

A) Read and write T (True) or F (False).

1. Daffodils give gazelles food and water all year around. (   )
2. A crocodile can look like a dead tree in the water. (   )

B) Answer the following questions.

3. Which animal offered Jubari some sea grass?

....

4. Where was Jubari born?

....

8 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

The Mangrove trees

Guiding words:

(important - marine ecosystem - leaves - thick - animals - live)

....

....

....

....

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



Exam 6

1 Listen and circle the correct answer.

1. Seleem is a (healthy - unhealthy - bad - sad) boy.
2. Seleem loves (parks - sports - books - cups).
3. He doesn't eat a lot of (fruit - vegetables - chocolate - rice).
4. In the evening he wants to (relax - play - eat - run).

2 Read and complete.

luck - beautiful - patient - success

1. I think the school concert will be a big ....
2. Tarek is helping his little brother. He is very .... with him.
3. The colorful birds in that tree are very ....
4. The photographer had no .... this morning. She didn't see a lion.

3 Read and complete the dialog with words from the box.

saw - been - family - enjoy

Adel : Where have you 1) .... to?
Maher : I've been to Aswan.
Adel : Did you go with your friends or with your 2) ....
Maher : I went with my friends.
Adel : Did you 3) .... your time?
Maher : Yes, I did.
Adel : What did you see?
Maher : I 4) .... The High Dam.

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة

4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Mariam loved watching animals. She wanted to see what they see. One day, Mariam's dad came home. He had tickets for the Luxor airplane festival. Mariam was very excited. When the day arrived, Mariam and her family went to the festival. Mariam was with her parents when she saw a tall woman. Something fell. It was a photograph. Mariam picked it up because she wanted to give it back.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Mariam loved watching (birds - animals - cars - insects).
2. Mariam's dad had tickets for the Luxor airplane (ceremony - feast - festival - bank).

B) Answer the following questions.

3. Why was Mariam very excited?

....

4. Where did Mariam and her family go?

....

5 Choose the correct word.

1. He played tennis, (don't - doesn't - didn't - did) he?
2. Water is a steam when you (cool - boil - freeze - carry) it.
3. Abbas Ibn Firnas (planted - invented - played - did) many things.
4. He said I (like - liked - likes - plays) English.

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة

6 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. you - a ship - Have - on - travelled - ?

....

2. turns - Water - boil - when - it - you - steam - to - .

....

7 The Reader.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. What did Jubari the gazelle learn from his mother?

....

2. Why does Jubari leave the Wadi?

....

B) Choose the correct answer

3. Jubari was (afraid - brave - sad - angry).
4. Jubari and Subira were looking for (wood - hood - food - hook).

8 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

Things people used in ancient Egypt

Guiding words:

(flax - linen - mud-bricks - honey - medicine - papyrus - paper)

....

....

....

....

....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



1 Listen and circle the correct answer.

1. The lava and (flash - ash - splash - crash) mix with mud flows.
2. This makes soil (bad - fertile - sad - ugly) where good food grows.
3. The (doctors - farmers - teachers - bakers) thank the volcanoes for helping them.
4. Lava and ash mix (at - by - with - for) mud flows.

2 Listen and complete.

1. Ali was .... years old.
2. He lived in the 9th ....
3. He worked on his father's ....
4. He saw a man walk through the fields towards a ....

3 Read and complete the dialog.

Tarek : How are you Ahmed?

Ahmed : 1).. .

Tarek : 2).. ?

Ahmed : I'm doing my English homework.

Tarek : 3).. ?

Ahmed : Yes, I like English very much.

Tarek : Do you read stories in English?

Ahmed : 4).. .

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة



4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Sherif wanted to be an engineer when he was 10 years old. He always watched TV programs about robots, and he loved making things. When he was 13, he started helping a robot design company online. He did his school work in the day and in the evening he worked on his robot projects. This experience helped him to start his own company.

He said that the science and math lessons at school helped him to learn how to solve problems. He also found English very useful as it helps him work with people across the world.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. Sherif wanted to be an (doctor - engineer - teacher - vet) when he was 10.
2. He loved (playing - reading - making - going) things.

B) Answer the following questions.

3. When did he start helping a robot design company online?

....

4. What subjects helped him to solve problems?

....

5 Choose the correct word.

1. Has he (travel - traveled - travels - traveling) in a plane or a train?
2. (Melt - Freeze - Speed - Odor) is what subjects smell like.
3. He uses a (pull - push - fall - stop) force to move the pedals.
4. This is Dina (which - who - when - where) lives in Cairo.

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

6 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. a bike - you - Have - ridden - before - ?

....

2. to - used - People - mud - houses - build - .

....

7 The Reader.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. What did Jubari and his mother eat in the Wadi?

....

2. How do gazelles help the acacia trees?

....

B) Choose the correct answer

3. Jubari was born in (cave - home - wadi - habitat) el Gemal.
4. Their favorite food is (meat - fish - daffodil - trees).

8 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

Sunlight

Guiding words:

(need - food - vitamin D - protect - sick - feel happy)

....

....

....

....

....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



Exam



1 Listen and circle the correct answer.

نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب.

1. It's (winter - spring - summer - autumn). Salma and her family are going for a holiday.
2. Salma and her family are going to (Aswan - Luxor - Marsa Alam - Alexandria).
3. Salma looks out of the (bus - car - train - plane) window.
4. Salma sees a sign to Sukari (fine - mine - line - coin).

2 Listen and complete.

1. Mount Kilimanjaro is made of three ....
2. These volcanoes haven't .... for thousands of years.
3. It is the .... mountain in Africa.
4. It has lots of different ....

3 Read and complete the dialog with words from the box.

club - best - football - games

Khaled : Do you enjoy playing 1)...................................... .

Waleed : Yes, I do.

Khaled : What game do you like 2)...................................?

Waleed : I like 3)... the best.

Khaled : Where do you play it?

Waleed : In the 4)... .

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Jack is a carpenter. He has a big workshop. He gets up at 6 o'clock in the morning. He has breakfast . Then, he goes to his workshop. He makes tables and chairs. He likes his job. Jack has two daughters and a son. His son is older than his daughters. On Friday, he doesn't go to work. He likes watching TV with his family.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. What is Jack's job?

....

2. When does Jack get up?

....

B) Choose the correct answer.

3. Jack likes his (shop - job - cat - dog).
4. A carpenter can make (bread - bikes - tables - vegetables).

5 Choose the correct word.

1. I (tell - tells - have told - telling) you this story already.
2. When you boil water it turns from a liquid to a (gas - liquid - solid - ice).
3. He said he (plant - planted - plants - planting) trees.
4. Abbas Ibn Firnas was a great (teacher - doctor - inventor - baker).

6 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. can - pour - You - into - a liquid - a cup - .

....

2. doing - are - What - tomorrow - you - ?

....

7 The Reader.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. How did Jubari know that the crocodile was dangerous?

....

2. Why is Wadi el Gemal the perfect place for gazelles?

....

B) Choose the correct answer

3. Subira taught Jubari which (animals - places - food - insects) were dangerous.
4. Jubari and Subira's favorite food was (roots - fish - meat - daffodils).

8 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

A school trip

Guiding words:
(last - family - arrived - pyramids - sphinx - museum - tower - nice time)

....

....

....

Exam 9

1 Listen and circle the correct answer.

1. Mr Taha works at the (park - museum - school - temple).
2. Our class is learning about natural (courses - resources - houses - forces).
3. They are talking about resources in (old - new - modern - ancient) Egypt.
4. Ancient Egypt had (little - few - a lot - less) of resources.

2 Listen and complete.

1. We learned that the water comes from an .... in the desert.
2. An oasis a place in the .... with water.
3. The water .... eight kilometers from the oasis to the lake.
4. The water travels through a ....

3 Read and complete the dialog.

Dina : 1)...?
Habiba : My favorite subject is English.
Dina : 2)...?
Habiba : Because it is fun.
Dina : 3)...?
Habiba : Mr Ahmed is our teacher.

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة



4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

One summer evening, I was sitting by the open window reading a new story. After a time, it became too dark to read easily. So I put the book down and went up to switch on the light. I was just about to draw the curtains as well, when I heard a loud cry of help! It seemed to come from the trees at the end of the garden. I looked out, but I saw nothing. I used my torch to see my way back home. When I reached the window near the door of the house, I saw a bird sitting on the top of the window. It was a large green and red bird. It was a parrot. It was repeating "Help", but in a weak voice.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why did the writer go to the garden?

....

2. Where did the writer think the loud cry come from?

....

B) Choose the correct answer.

3. The writer used a torch to (read his book - see his way - open the window - climb the tree).
4. It was a (parrot - boy - man - girl) which cried for help.

5 Choose the correct word.

1. They like English, (does - do - don't - didn't) they?
2. If he ran, he (will - would - may - can) catch the bus.
3. I use a (towel - shovel - bang - rope) to dig in the mountains.
4. This soil is very (fertile - bad - ugly - poor). We can plant many crops.

6 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. flax - used - People - make - to - linen - .

....

2. like - be - would - I - to - a teacher - .

....

7 The Reader.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Jubari leave home?

....

2. How did Jubari feel when he climbed the mountain?

....

B) Choose the correct answer

3. Subira showed Jubari where to rest on (hot - windy - cold - rainy) days.
4. They got enough water to survive from (acacia leaves - sea grass - roots - daffodils).

8 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

A picnic

Guiding words:
(picnic - family - fun - play - football - happy - nice time)

....

....

....

....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



Exam 10

1 Listen and circle the correct answer.

نص الاستماع في آخر الكتاب.

1. Copper was a very important (medal - metal - pedal - food).
2. It was (difficult - hard - easy - funny) to bend.
3. People used it to make (tools - pools - rulers - rolls).
4. We can see a lot of copper today in Egyptian (parks - zoos - museums - banks).

2 Listen and complete.

1. I've decided what .... I wanted to do.
2. I want to be an .... and design buildings.
3. I'm really .... in designing buildings.
4. I think we need to design better buildings in the ....

3 Read and complete.

Gravity - who - freeze - ecosystem

1. The Amazon rainforest is a very important ....
2. When you .... water it turns from a liquid to a solid.
3. .... usually pulls things to the ground.
4. We met a man .... works in a garden.

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

It's a beautiful day. It is hot and the sun is shining. The sky is blue and the birds are singing. A man is sitting next to the river. He is fishing. He wants a fish for his basket which is empty. He has not got a fish. Look! A big fish is swimming in the river. The man can see it. "Come here!" the man says loudly. What has he got? It is swimming quickly down the river. The man didn't catch it because it was just an old shoe.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. What is the weather like?

....

2. Why does the man want the fish?

....

B) Choose the correct answer.

3. The man is sitting (in a boat - next to a river - under a tree - by the window).
4. The man didn't catch it because it was just (a big fish - an old shoe - an old boat - a shark).

5 Choose the correct word.

1. I have another cousin (which - where - who - what) lives near a wadi.
2. He is poor, (and - but - so - because) he is happy.
3. The old cheese has a bad (speed - odor - sound - melt).
4. My favorite bird is the (monkey - flamingo - donkey - lion).

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

6 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. are - high - How - waterfalls - the - ?

....

2. have - didn't - She - chicken - breakfast - for - .

....

7 The Reader.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Jubari run all the way home?

....

2. How do gazelles help the acacia trees?

....

B) Choose the correct answer

3. Jubari thinks that the desert is (bad - good - perfect - ugly) for them to run.
4. Jubari climbed the mountain. It was very (speed - steep - sleepy - bad).

8 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

Things you do on weekends

Guiding words:

(play - visit - help - watch - beach)

....

....

....

....



1 Listen and circle the correct answer.

1. Water comes from an (lake - river - sea - oasis).
2. It is a place in the (bank - desert - school - zoo) with water.
3. The water travels (seven - five - six - eight) kilometers.
4. The water travels through a (tube - valley - tunnel - tune).

2 Listen and complete.

1. Humans need ....
2. We can't make our own ....
3. We get .... D from sunlight.
4. Sunlight helps protect us from getting ....

3 Read and complete the dialog.

Omar : 1).. ?

Ahmad : My favourite sport is tennis.

Omar : How often do you practise it?

Ahmad : 2).. .

Omar : Do you have healthy diet?

Ahmad : 3).. .

Omar : 4).. ?

Ahmad : I eat a lot of dairy products.

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

English is an interesting language. It's spoken by a lot of people in different countries. More people are learning it all over the world. Learning English is not so difficult, but unless you use it quite often, you'll forget it. A foreign language gives you the real chance to read and know how other people think and live. This will make you know a lot about the wide world if you ever think of going to foreign countries. You'll find English more useful. Good English gives you better chance for work.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why is a foreign language useful?

....

2. Where is English spoken?

....

B) Choose the correct answer.

3. (Few - All - Many - Little) people speak English around the world.
4. Good English gives you better chance for good (school - job - sport - house).

5 Choose the correct word.

1. This is the place (what - where - who - which) I live.
2. To increase the speed, (pull - push - plant -play) the pedals more quickly.
3. Bees live in houses called (lives - knives - hives - wifes).
4. He said he (buy - buys - bought - buying) a car.

6 Order the words to make correct sentences.

1. the - visited - Have - desert - you - ?

....

2. sunlight - from - get - We - vitamin D - .

....

7 The Reader.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why was Wadi el Gemal the perfect place for gazelles?

....

2. What did Subira show Jubari?

....

B) Choose the correct answer

3. The mountains were too (narrow - steep - high - shallow).
4. Jubari and Subira's favourite food was (roots - daffodils - seeds - meat).

8 Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words about:

Healthy Diet

Guiding words:
(fat - sugar - vitamins - vegetables - energy - carbohydrates - healthy - good for)

....

....

....

....

Help your child deal with such questions.
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.